PRICES GOING UP.
Owing to the present Exchange of £ which is now pre-war level, and the prices in England still being high, our new stock will have to be offered at higher prices in future. Old prices still in force till the present stock lasts.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1918—19]

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

[CONDUCTED BY MANMADURS FIRKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRE

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE.
To purchase High Grade Quality Cycles & Motor Cycles at pre-war prices. Cycles from Rs. 145 to Rs. 285. Motor Cycles from Rs. 1350 to Rs. 1750. Quotations on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

VOL. VIII. NO. 51 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

All passengers are required to be possession of passports.

Sailings from Bombay & London, calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1921		
5th March.	CALEDONIA	7,571
12th ,,	DONGOLA	8,056
19th ,,	CHINA(c)	7,959
20th ,,	NARKUNDA §	16,118
2nd April	KALYAN	8,987
9th ,,	CALEDONIA(c)	7,572
16th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
23rd ,,	MANTUA	10,902
30th ,,	SOMALI	6,794

(b) NARKUNDA and MANTUA—Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.

(c) CALEDONIA and CHINA.—Terminate voyages at Marseilles, but special railway facilities will be arranged in connection with these ships only.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—It is notified that there will be No special trains across France for some considerable time to come.

DOGS.—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

British India Company's Sailing to Port Said and Playmouth only,

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1921		
28th February	NEURALIA	9,082
About of middle of April.	MASHOBRA	8,200

Sailings to Straits, China and Australia,

Date.	Steamer.	Remarks
1921 25th Feb.	MANTUA	Calls Colombo Fremantle Adelaide, Melbourne and Sidney.

Sailings to Africa, Karachi and Persian Gulf

Date about	Steamer	
1921		
25th Feb.	LINGA	Karachi direct
28th ,,	LHASA	Karachi coasting
24th ,,	KARAPARA	East & South African Ports 1 p.m.
27th ,,	BANKURA	Persian Gulf.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage to P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Bielefeld	G W Long	4460	17th Feb.	24th Feb.
(a) Kawachi Maru	J. Tuji	5879	18th ,,	2nd Mar.
(b) Malacca ,,	M. Tsuruhashi	5373	24th ,,	2nd ,,
Tsushima ,,	Y. Okuno	6746	10th Mar.	23rd ,,
(b) Tomiura ,,	J. Wada	3821	17th ,,	2nd Apr.
Tenshin ,,	M. Kitamura	4021	20th ,,	3rd ,,
Delagoa ,,	A. Kusakari	7148	8th ,,	3rd ,,

(a) This steamer has 3rd class accomodation.
(b) These steamers arrive from New York and sail for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to

E. TAGAMI,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ganges Maru	T. Inoue.	26th Feb.	9th Mar.
Indo Maru.	S. Arai	1st Mar	10th Mar.
Sam Maru	S. Kondo	25th Mar.	6th April
Malay Maru	T. Shimazaki	12th April.	22nd April
Indus Maru	R. Yano	23rd April.	4th May.
Amazo Maru	W. Miura	1st May.	13th May.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

CONSTITUTED under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay.

In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, the undertakings and business of the

Bank of Bengal,
Bank of Madras,
Bank of Bombay,

were transferred to and taken over by the Imperial Bank of India on the 27th of January, 1921, and all communications which otherwise would have been addressed to any of the above Banks should now be addressed to the Imperial Bank of India.

Sir N. H. Y. WARREN,
Sir ROBERT AITKEN,
Managing Governors.
S. A. H. SITWELL,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bengal.
N. M. MURRAY,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Madras.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bombay.
C 7924

THE SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 75,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND ... Yen 14,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hanta	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokio
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Tsukiji-Osaka
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum assured amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

F. SATO,
Manager.

50-52 Church Gate Street, Fort.
Post Box No. 888.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,58,75,150
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Rs. 1,51,51,016/4/
RESERVE FUND ... Rs. 8,50,000/
BRANCHES, London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow. Madras, Rangoon.

SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 28 Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, 297, Chaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office 2, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Saving Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credit granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

Securities received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE.
BANK STREET
SUB-BRANCHES
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London E. C. 3.

BRANCHES.

Amara, Baghdad, Bahrein, Basrah, Basrah City, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Hillah, Mosul.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ... £ 997,663
RESERVE FUND ... £ 225,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ... £1,002,5[illegible]

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of BURLEIGH, Kt.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
J. S. HASKELL, Esq.
Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E.
James H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.
BUS[illegible]
A. J. Ra[illegible]
Sir Dina[illegible]
Narotti[illegible]
Cor[illegible] Manager.

THE YOK[illegible] BANK[illegible]

Subscribed Cap[illegible]
Paid-up Capital
Reserved Fund
Head Office

Batavia, Bombay, B[illegible] Changchun, Dairen, Fen[illegible] hin, Hongkong, Hankha[illegible] London, Los Angeles, Lions, [illegible]saki, Newchwang, New York, [illegible] Rangoon, Ridde Jangiro, Se[illegible] Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki[illegible] ourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamb[illegible]goon Branches:—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostok.

CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,50,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 294.
Hornby Road, Bombay

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $22,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ... $15,000,000

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BOMBAY OFFICE, 49, Churchgate Street.
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Amoy	Johore	Saigon
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Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
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Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

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EMPIRE OF INDIA

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Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ..... Rs. 80,00,000
Annual Income exceeds ... Rs. 25,00,000
All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

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Manager.

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ESTABLISHED 1896.

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	Rs.
Funds exceed ...	33,50,000
Annual Income exceeds ...	6,00,000
Claims paid about ...	27,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready ad vertability, promot payment, female lives insured, etc.

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DIRECTOR.
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Sarocpchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law
Framadas Dwarkadas Esq., (Pragjee Soorjee Co.)
[illegible]ial C. Setalvad, Esq. Advocate.
[illegible]arani, Esq., J. P. (Mooljl Jethi[illegible]-omnio).
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THE [illegible] ICE ROOMS AND GODOWNS LEFT To Be Let

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Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.
GAJANAN NARANAND DESAI

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The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
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Agencies at ROTTERDAM and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.
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DUTCH EAST INDIES:		
	Bandjermasin	Macassar
	Bandoeng	Medan
	Cheribon	Padang
	Djember	Palembang
	Djocja	Pekalongan
	Kota Radja	Pontianak
	Langsa	Semarang
		Sourabaya
		Solo
		Tebing Tinggi (Deli)
		Tegal
		Telok Betong
		Tjilatjap
		Weltevreden
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:	Singapore, Penang.	
CHINA	Shanghai, Hongkong.	
JAPAN	Kobe	

BRITISH INDIA: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
LONDON BANKERS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
BOMBAY: Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
THE BOMBAY BRANCH of the Netherlands Trading Society issues LETTERS OF CREDIT, grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange and undertakes general Banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
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The clause in question will not be inserted in future in policies on the lives of civilians who have no prospect of engaging in Military operations.

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(1) Far Superior to any Stove with Wick
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(3) Most Economical because no Wick.
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Also Boots and Shoes of other well-known makers in different qualities can be had here.

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MATHERAN HONEY.—Absolutely pure—invaluable for Medical purposes. Write to LORDS STORES, MATHERAN. C 8368

TWO MAXWELL CARS in good running order, both recently overhauled one painted Rs. 3,500 and 2,500 respectively. Apply to Box No. 1863, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C 8465

FOR SALE—OVERLAND CAR, 85 Model, 5 seater, 4 cylinder, in complete running order. Apply 117, NAPIER COACH FACTORY, next to Cinema Majestic, Girgaum, Bombay. R2581

FOR SALE—Left property of a gentleman gone home. One English canoe carriage with pair, very handsome, cost Rs. 5,000 whole turned out for Rs. 3,500. Apply Box No. 1865, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C 8464

FOR SALE.—German Made "ORIGINAL DURBY" CYCLES. For full particulars please, apply to Messrs. K. H. KAYANI AND CO., 7/11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. R 2429

TO BE LET.

MATHERAN—Hot Season 1921: for bungalows and cottages. Apply sharp to LORD'S STORES, Matheran. C8322

TO LET—One HALF FLAT, containing six airy rooms and two seats of bath rooms, etc., on 2nd floor. Contractor's Buildings, Forjett Street, near Cumballa Hill, for immediate entry from 1st March. Rent Rs. 250. See PARISIAN JEWELLERY MART, 41, Medows Street. R2582

TO BE LET at Walkeshwar Road, storyed Bungalow with electric fittings, commanding excellent sea view, possession immediate. For rent etc. apply to Mr. TRIBHOVANDAS VURJIVANDAS, 5/7, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. R2557

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 7th March, 1921, that day being a Public Holiday (Maha Shivratri) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 26th February, 1921 C8479

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Me Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agrve Fibre." For samples and rates app to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50 Medow Street, Fort. T143

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing about	Remarks
Canadian conqueror	5500	15th March	Montrea
Canadian Inventor	5500	15th ,,	Vancouver
Canadian Traveller	5400	23rd April	Montreal

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

1 Lion, aged 8 years price 2600
1 Lion, aged 8 months price 300.
1 Lioness, aged 8 years price 300.
3 Cubs, one female, two males price Rs. 150 each.

Please apply to
THE CONTROLLER OF PALACES,
C8487 Alwar, Rajputana.

NOTICE.

WANTED—Two GRADUATES, each on Rs. 75 as ASSISTANT MASTERS and a PERSIAN TEACHER on Rs. 50 for the Municipal High School. The former to state second language, optional subjects and experience. One with Science preferred.

KESHAVLALL,
Chairman, Municipal School Board,
Ankleswar.
Ankleswar, 21st February, 1921. C8415

NOTICE.

SALE OF SEPARATED MILK.

THE ASSISTANT Controller Dairy Farms, Southern Circle, has for sale separated milk outturned at Separating Stations in the Gujrat District for one year. No fixed quantity can be guaranteed as it varies daily.

2. Tenders are invited for the above upto 15th March 1921 quoting rate per 100 pounds.

3. The separated milk can be seen at Anand and Nar and other information concerning the sale can be obtained from the Manager, Anand Government Creamery.

4. Security will be taken prior to signing of the agreement.

5. The right to decline any or all the tenders is reserved.

Assistant Controller Dairy Farms,
Southern Circle.
Office of Assistant Controller Dairy Farms.
12, Victoria Road, Chorpuri, Poona. C 8426

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 28th day of February, 1921, we, the undersigned, JOHN MACKENZIE RYRIE, WILLIAM GREAVES, and JOHN FAIRCLOUGH, will, by mutual consent, cease to carry on the business of Import and Export Merchants hitherto carried on by us in partnership at Bombay, under the style or firm name of EWART LATHAM & CO. and that the said business will from and inclusive of the 1st day of March, 1921, be carried on at Bombay by THE ANGLO-SIAM CORPORATION, LIMITED, to whom the said business has been transferred.

The style and title of the firm will be:—
THE ANGLO-SIAM CORPORATION LTD., (EWART LATHAM BRANCH).
and address, for the present, will remain:—
42/48, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

The said firm of Ewart Latham & Co., will, until further notice, continue to carry on the business of Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents for, and to act as the Attorneys of the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents in Bombay of those Companies for which the firm of Ewart Latham & Co., now act as Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, or as Attorneys in Bombay of the Secretaries Treasuries and Agents.

Dated this twenty first day of February, 1921.

J. M. RYRIE,
WILLIAM GREAVES,
J. FAIRCLOUGH.
by their duty constituted Attorney.
R. T. GIBSON FLEMING.
R2530

WANTED

A DISTRICT ENGINEER for the District Board of Patna on a salary of Rs. 800-40-1000 per month plus first class travelling allowance in accordance with the Civil Service Regulations.

A candidate for the post must be qualified in one of the manners following, that is to say, he must:—

(a) be a member of the permanent establishment of the Public Works Department in the grade of Executive or Assistant Engineer or Sub-Engineer or Supervisor;
(b) hold the degree of a Bachelor of Engineering or be a Licentiate of Engineering of the Calcutta University, or Department of the Civil Engineering College at Sibpore, or the final examination of the Engineering Department of the Colleges of Engineering at Roorkee; Madras or Poona;
(c) have served an apprenticeship of not less than three years in the United Kingdom with some recognised firm of Engineers of high standing; or
(d) have passed satisfactorily through the whole course of instruction at a recognised School of Engineering in the United Kingdom (e.g. King's College, London; Cooper's Hill College; the Crystal Palace School of Engineering.

Provided that in all cases the candidates must have held charge of important works for not less than five years and must produce a certificate from his immediate superior during such employment that his conduct was satisfactory.

The candidates must also produce evidence that his knowledge of the native language is such as to qualify him for employment as a District Engineer.

The Candidate must produce a Certificate from a Civil Surgeon that he is physically fit for his outdoor duties, and from the Magistrate of the District that he is able to ride.

All applications from intending candidates shall be submitted in sealed and registered covers addressed to the Chairman of the District Board, Patna and superscribed "Application for Appointment of District Engineer." Each application must be accompanied by all the necessary certificates and testimonials required by the Rules, together with a suitable envelope addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration in which they can be returned in the event of the application being unsuccessful.

Applications will be received by the Chairman, District Board, Patna, till the 31st March, 1921.

(Sd.) S. ZAHIUDDIN,
Chairman,
District Board, Patna.
C8483

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WANTED

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for Power House, a CHARGE ENGINEER, having knowledge of High Speed Engines and Tubular boilers, must have a good knowledge of A. C. System 3300 Volts 3 phase; and of Transformers, etc. Only good men having theoretical and practical knowledge need apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned. Salary Rs. 150-20-250.

Apply to the
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEER,
C8491 Marwar State, JODHPUR.

LOST OR MISLAID.

ALLOTMENT LETTER No. 232 of the Crescent Insurance Co., Ltd., in favour of Mr. Ramchandar Dosamal of Sukkar has been LOST or MISLAID. Any person having any claim against it is requested to approach the undersigned.

If no information is received within a fortnight from the date hereof a duplicate will be issued.

RAMCHANDAR HATIMBHOY & Co.,
Managing Agents.
Dated 28th day of February 1921. C 8481

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the two share certificates with the transfer forms of the Alcock Ashdown Co., Ltd., standing in my name, No. 2316 and 5007 have been BURNT AWAY in the great fire at Mulji Jetha Market on 22nd July, 1920. Morarji Dwarkadas declares that he was the owner of these shares at that time so he had kept them blank. I am now requested by him to apply for the duplicate of the above shares to the Company. For this the public are requestsed that if any other person than Morarji Dwarkadas claims these shares, he should inform me of it within 15 days from this notice. If I do not here meanwhile, I would apply for the said Morarji D. as the real owner and I would not hold myself responsible for it.

P. K. DAVE,
Old Share Bazar. 28-2-21. R 2585

THE BOMBAY UNITED SPG. & WG. MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

MR. HARIDAS DAMODAR KAPADIA has reported that his one preference share No. 2612 of the (above company) Bombay United Spg. & Wg. Mills Co. Ld. has been MISPLACED or DESTROYED in the recent fire at the Mulji Jetha Cloth Market and has applied for the issue of Duplicate Share. Any claim in respect of this share should be notified within 15 days to the registered office of the Company, Oriental Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Otherwise Duplicate share will be issued to the above mentioned owner. R 2590

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GANESH S. SARDESAI is my separated brother and was acting as Manager of the Bombay Office of My Hind Candle Works and the Chocolate Works and my Seed-business on the Malabar Coast upto now. His services have been dispensed with and the public is hereby informed that he is no more acting in any capacity whatsoever with me and with my affairs, private and commercial. Any contracts or transactions or nigotiations entered into by him, will be null and void as far as I and my business are concerned.

(Sd.) N. S. SARDESAI,
Sole Proprietor.
C 2584

NOTICE.

THE NIRA VALLEY SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be OPENED on and from 15th March, 1921, and that all Deeds of Transfer with the relative Documents of Title will be accepted by the Company for registration on Week Days between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. and on Saturdays between 11-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

(Sd.) LALUBHAI SAMALDAS & Co.
Agents.
Dated 28th February, 1921.
65, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay. C8492

ANGLO-INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the Matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913,
and
of the Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Co., Ltd.
SORABJI CAWASJI PETIT ... Petitioner.
N. H. MOOS, Esq. ... Provisional Liquidator.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the Order made by the High Court in the above matter on the 21st day of January, 1921, on the hearing of a petition presented by the abovenamed petitioner, who is a Director of the Company to have the Company wound up by the Court, an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the EMPIRE THEATRE, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of March, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), to ascertain whether the Shareholders desire the Company to be wound up by the Court as prayed by the petitioned abovenamed, or whether they desire that it should continue. In the event of the Shareholders passing a Resolution to continue the Company, they shall be at liberty after Mr. Moos leaves the Chair to take such steps as they may deem advisable for the continuance of the management.

All proxies duly signed as required by the Articles of Association should be in favour of a Shareholder and should be posted or delivered to the undersigned, so as to reach his office not later than 4 p.m. on Friday, the 4th day of March, 1921.

Dated at Bombay, this 7th day of February, 1921.

N. H. MOOS,
Provisional Liquidator.
57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
C8490

PUBLIC NOTICE.

SALE OF CIGARETTES.

45,560,000 CIGARETTES "RED CUP" are OFFERED FOR SALE.

2. Tenders for the above should be submitted to the undersigned upto 12 Noon on Monday, the 7th March 1921, quoting rate per 1000 and stating the quantity the Tenderers are prepared to purchase.

3. The Cigarettes can be inspected in "A" Warehouse, Alexander Dock, Bombay.

4. The purchasers of cigarettes will have to pay to the Collector of Customs, duty fixed at 50 per cent. of the price offered before they will be permitted to clear their purchases from Docks.

5. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. of the value of the quantity tendered for.

6. The right to decline any or all the tenders is reserved.

7. The offers will hold good for one month.

(Sd.) J. M. MATTHEWS, Captain,
For Asst. Director of S. & T. (Embarkation).
Bombay.
Bombay, 24th February 1921. C8482

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for Works in Stormwater drains (1) in Purbhadevi Road, proposed New Road and Worli Road and (2) in Old Purbhadevi Road and the New Road, discharging into the Mahim Bay will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 8th day of March 1921.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc. will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer, Drainage, who will, on application; give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Ag. Executive Engineer,
Bombay Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office.
Bombay, 28th February, 1921. C8485

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

ON and from 1st April, 1921, First and Second Class single journey tickets will be issued at the following fares:—

FIRST CLASS.
1 to 300 Miles 24 pies per ticket per mile.
Plus
301 and over 18 pies ,, ,,

SECOND CLASS.
1 to 300 Miles 12 pies ,, ,,
Plus
301 and over 9 pies ,, ,,

Fares for Tickets on the Local Section between Colaba and Virar will remain as at present.

W. P. PECHEY,
General Traffic Manager.
C8414

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "INDO MARU" having arrived from Sourabaya via Singapore the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims of short delivery and damage etc., are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay,
K. SHIMA,
Manager.

NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited for well season Teakwood logs of Raja Barari range best in C. P., 2 to 5 ft. in girth and 6 to 20 ft. in length. Also scantlings of any sizes sawn by our sawing machines.

Apply to DIWAN of Raja Barari Estate,
7803 Via Timarni, G. I. P. Ry.

NOTICE.

THE GAEKWAR INDUSTRIALS, LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

THE following first call receipts of the Gaekwar Industrials, Ltd., have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect thereof should be notified within one month at the Registered Office of the Company, Vasant Villa, Race Course Road, Baroda, failing which duplicates will be issued to the undermentioned owners:—

For the Gaekwar Industrials, Ltd.
SECRETARY.
Baroda, February, 1921.

Allot. No.	Letter	Name of shareholders.	Share.
1418		Devrao Raghunath Khanolkar ...	2
2826		Shamrao Gajanan Jayakar and Mrs. Hirabai Shamrao Jayakar	10
1421		Tookaram Krishnaji Satam	1
16		Raghunath Somnath Sapre	12
3004		Jutha Kanji	20
745		Shevlal Gokhaldas	10
1258		Jayantilal Rasikdas Mehta	10
2462		Jinabhai N. Mehta	5
2782		Moolji Ranchhoddas Bhatia	5
820		Somchand Moolchand	25
1567		Somchand Moolchand	50
4221		J. D. Kale	5
2927		M. B. Kalyanpurkar	5
1768		Manilal Nanchand	2
3034		Bablibai Vinayakrao Barikrao Vijayakar	1
4054		Jugalkishore, son of M. Asharji Lall	1
973		Bhikhabhai Harichand	2
1262		Khanderao Sunderjee	12
2868		Bhikhaji Vishnu Joshi	5
1955		Kali Pada Haldar	10
1464		Kalyan Jerua	20
4106		I. K. Sulemani	5
2669		Mahadev Govind Updhye	2
3468		Thakorbhai Gandabhai Desai ...	10

C8489

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that old share certificate No. 1790 of the face value of Rs. 1,000 each (subsequently reduced to Rs. 100) of the Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Amratlal Mohanlal, is LOST or MISPLACED and the undersigned has therefore applied to the Company for duplicate thereof. If any person has therefore any claim to the said share he must submit it to the Company within one month from the date hereof, on the expiration of which period I shall be entitled to obtain the duplicate from the Company free from all kinds of claim whatsoever to the said share.

Bombay, dated 28th February, 1921.
AMRATLAL MOHANLAL.
R2579

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in the notice (re. the purchase of property at Andheri and Gundoli) published under my signature on the third page of the issue of The "Bombay Chronicle" of the 18th of February, 1921, the mention of the date of the notice has been inadvertently omitted. The period of the said notice, therefore, should be read as fourteen days from the date of THIS notice the 28th day of February 1921.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL, B.A., LL.B.
Vakil High Court.
Dated the 28th February, 1921. C 8486

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIFF OF PANRATI AT CUDDALORE

O. S. No. 206 of 1920.

Between

JOGRAJ CHAMPALAL by partner and Agent Rekchand ..... Plaintiff
and
(1) SOBHAGCHAND, (2) TEJGARAM, son of Sokkary, Oswal caste, Jain, merchant, 30 years of age and resides at Bodwad, within the Jurisdiction of Khandesh District ..... Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the suit filed by the plaintiff against the defendants for recovering Rs. 1,500 due to him stands posted to 11-3-21 at 11 a.m.

L. R. CHAKRAPANI AIYANGAR,
First Grade Pleader.
Cuddalore N. T.,
South Arcot, Madras Presidency,
17-2-2. C8469

NOTICE.

PROPOSED SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT SHAIKH MEMON STREET AND KITCHEN GARDEN LANE.

SEALED OFFERS are invited on behalf of the Executors of the late Mr. Framjee Hormusjee Settna for the purchase of Mr. Settna's valuable property at Shaikh Memon Street, admeasuring about 400 square yards and fronting Shaikh Memon Street, and bounded on the North partly by a Gully and partly by the property of Govind Bhimji, on the South by Kitchen Garden Lane, on the East by Shaikh Memon Street and on the West by the preperty of the Bombay Cloth Merchant Company. The particulars of the property and the Ground plan and the conditions subject to which the property is offered for sale may be inspected at any time during business hours at the office of the undersigned at No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort.

The undersigned will not be bound to accept any or the highest offer.

The offers must be received by the undersigned on or before the 10th day of March, 1921, the latest.

Dated this 7th day of February, 1921.
MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Attorneys for the Executors.
C 8225

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of GANPAT SHANKER WADKE, late of Bombay Kasar Hindu Inhabitant, a building Contractor .....Deceased.
SHANKER GAURU WADKE, of Bombay Kasar Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Parel Road, outside the Fort, father of the deceased .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-sixth day of February in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

D. N. D. KHANDAVALA
The 26th day of February, 1921.
Messrs. MANTRI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

The sale of 2 cases armbands on account of Messrs. C. J. Desai and Co. and by orders of the Bank concerned advertised for the 12th February has been withdrawn.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM.
SUIT NO. 3651 OF 1919.
Zulekhabai vs. Hambabai, widow and others.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, and in pursuance of the Consent Judge's Order herein dated the 24th day of January 1920, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property viz., Lot No. 2 on THURSDAY, 10th March, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Receiver's office at Esplanade Road Fort opposite the Bombay Club.

LOT NO. 2:—All that piece of Mahim Pension and Tax land o rground with the messuage standing thereon situate at Mahim containing 489 square yards and registered in Collector's book under New No. 1/3782, New Survey No. 11-58 and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward No. 6347-10, Street No. 2021 and bounded on the North by the property of Momin Habim Kitmala on the East partly by the property of Bai Kulsumbai wife of Suphi Ismail on the South by the property of Jamilabai widow of Mahomed Ibrahim and on the West by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhai and Co. attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 215 KEGS M. CROWN ROSE NAILS.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on SATURDAY, the 12th instant sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) by order of the Office concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Alli Mahomed Nathalal and Co. of Sadderia Bazar, Nagdevi Street the following:—

215 Kegs M. Crown Rose Nails from 1 1/2 in. to 6 in. size.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPCHANDLERS AND MILLOWNERS.
AUCTION SALE OF CONGO RED DYE AND CORNELWOOD SHUTTLES.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on MONDAY, the 14th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms at No. 22 Apollo Street by order of Messrs. Felber Jucker and Co., Ltd., and on account and risk of the defaulting indentors Messrs. P. P. Trivedi and Co. of Bruce Lane, Bombay the following:—

17 cases two tons of Congo Red standard quality marked (1676)—1000/16.

3 cases cornelwood shuttles with pirnclips, three eyes and collar tongues, size 14 1/2 in. by 1 1/8 in. Cospace 4 1/2 in. tongue mark (1676)—15/17.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 1st March, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY
Telephone No. 521.
No. 14, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT VICTORIA 3RD CROSS LANE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhoy and Co., Solicitors for the mortgagee Mr. Venilal Vijbukandas and on account and risk of mortgagor Bhawani Govind Messrs. Crawford and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 9th March 1921, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.) on the premises the properties hereunder described in one lot.

Particulars of the property.
NO. I.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land situate on the East side of Victoria 3rd Cross Lane, near Victoria Road, Masgaon in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 198 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Survey No. 2/3649 together with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 7697 to 7700 Street Nos. 6, 7, 8 9 in the Island and registration district and Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on the East by the property in the occupation of the late Haji Currim Mahomed Sulleman on the West by Victoria 3rd Cross Lane on the North by the property in the occupation of Bai Hirabai Madan and on the South by the property of E. D. Sassoon.

NO. II.

All that piece or parcel of Government Lease hold land situate on the East side of Victoria 3rd Cross Lane near Victoria Road Masagaon in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2674 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector Old No. 106 & 107 and New No. A/16340 Old Survey No. 12/703 and New Survey No. 1A/3649 together with the messuages tenements and buildings standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E. Ward No. 7699 to 7703 and Street No. 6, 7, 8 9 in the Island and registration District and Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on the East by the property in the occupation of the late Haji Currim Mahomed Sulleman on the West by Victoria 3rd Cross Lane on the North by the property in the occupation of Bai Hirabai Madan and on the South by the property of E. D. Sassoon.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhoy and Co., Solicitors for the mortgagee or the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st March, 1921.

J. S. MODY & CO.

21, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 2499.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE FURNISHED BUNGALOWS AT DEOLALI.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNISHED BUNGALOWS KNOWN AS "JAR LODGE" AND "DADY HOUSE" BHAGOOR ROAD AT DEOLALI.

Under instructions from Messrs Paruck Co., Attorneys for the owners Messrs. J. S MODY & Co. Auctioneers will on SUNDAY the 6th day of March, 1921 at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises at Deolali valuable bungalows known as "Jar Lodge" and "Dady House" fully furnished situated on Bhagoor Road at Deolali on land measuring 7,502 square yards.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Paruck & Co., Attorneys for the owners, their Office No. 52 in Medows Street, Fort or to the undersigned to whom private offers for the bungalows may be sent before the day of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st March, 1921.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

IMPORTANT TO TIMBER MERCHANTS, BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.
SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF TIMBERS, PLANKS, SCANTLING AND BULLIES.

By order of the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by the order of the Controller (Sales) Board of Industries and Munitions by Public Auction This Day TUESDAY 1st March 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Government timber depot, beyond port Trust, Reay Road, opposite the new Cotton Depot Railway Station, Sewri.

A large quantity of timbers beams, planks, scantling and bullies, etc.

Full particulars of the goods can be obtained of the Controller (Sales), at his office at New Customs House, Ballard Pier or of the undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid within 7 days and the goods removed within fourteen days from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE CHINA MILLS, LIMITED.

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. Auctioneers under instructions from N. P. Whadia, Esquire, and Mafatlal Gagalbhai, Esquire the Liquidators of the China Mills, Limited (in Voluntary Liquidation) will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms No. 21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of March 1921 at 3 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon, all and singular the lands, hereditaments and premises together with all and singular the mill house and other building and edifices standing thereon and the boilers, engines, spindles, machinery, tools, fixtures, implements, utensils, and other mechanical things and appliances etc., appertaining thereto.

Further information regarding the detailed description of land, etc., and particulars and conditions of sale can be had on application to the Auctioneers.

WEEKLY SALE

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, 4th March, 1921 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their sale Rooms the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Defaulting Indentor Messrs Esmail Haji Cassum and Sons of 147 Jakaria Masjid.

Ex s.s. "Narkunda."

V Co. 9048 Bombay. 1 case:—12 only each Bath Robes.

8 Doz. Knitted Scarves.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Yosuf Bros.

25 Dozen showels (with handles).

By order of the bank concerned.

20 Bales Gunni bags 2 lbs.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st March, 1921.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 CASES CONGO RED COLOUR.

THIS DAY, Tuesday, 1st March at 3-30 p.m Messrs MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Gurditsingh Gulabsingh & Co., at their shop at Vadgadi and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Gunny Essack of Chukla Street.

1 Case 100 lbs. Congo Red Colour 12B. German Make Tiger Brand of Bayer & Co.
2 Cases each 100 lbs. Congo Red Colour 12B German Make Tiger Brand of Bayer & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF 23 PACKAGES WHITE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, Tuesday 1st March at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the open ground opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Thucker Chatrabhuj Morarji and on account and at the risk of Bhut Amrutlal Ratilal.

5 packages each about 50 pieces white shirtings No. 6 Gasmeter 40 yards.
5 packages each about 50 pieces white shirtings No. 7 Gasmeter 40 yards
5 packages each about 50 pieces white shirtings No. 8 Gasmeter 40 yards.
5 packages each about 50 pieces white shirtings No. 9 Gasmeter 40 yards
3 packages each about 50 pieces white shirtings No. 10 Gasmeter 40 yards

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co. and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, Tuesday the 1st and WEDNESDAY, the 2nd March at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of wheat, bags of cotton seeds, bags of linseeds, bags of tilseeds, bags of jawari, bags of bajree, bags of hirda, bags of oorid, bags of dall, bundles of gunny bags, empty wooden casks, empty tins, tins of oil, bags of sugar, bundles of jogree, empty cylinders, bundles of C I pipes, bundles of forms, box of machinery, bundles of twist, bales of C P goods, boxes of luggage, wooden table, cases of tea, cases of locks, bundles of coir ropes, bags of sweeping grain, cases of iron nails, bundles of empty wooden cases and bundles of iron scraps etc. etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale and in special lots if the auctioneers demand, full amount shall have to be paid and the goods to be removed within 10 days from the date of sale otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st March, 1921.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52 Medows Street Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

IMPORTANT TO MILLOWNERS AND AGENTS.

Auction Sale of 250 cases clarifying Powder, 6 bales Silk, Cotton Canvas pieces and Tins of Colour.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 1st March, 1921; at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at Khoja Gali at the godown near Sheth Jivanji Ismailji's shop by order of Messrs Tirthadas Kishandas and Kevalram Chimandas and Co., and on account and at the risk of Khoja Ismailbhai Khimji Punja.

250 cases Clarifying Powder by Reynolds and Brunson.

6 bales Silk Cotton Canvas pieces, tins of Colours, etc.

Goods on views.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st March 1921.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4880.

AUCTION SALE OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF WASTE.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by public auction This Day TUESDAY, 1st March, 1921, at 10-30 a.m. on the open ground at Maatan Tank, near Bellasis Road on account of the concerned the following goods salved from the late fire that had occurred in the godown of Messrs. Devidas & Co.:—

A large quantity of different kinds of waste such as coloured reeling waste, etc.

AUCTION SALE of Brown and White Cotton Canvas, Tent Cloth, (Latha Cloth), Canvas Kit Bags, Plate and Sheet Glass; Turban Red Cloth, Wire Nails, Eyelets, 3 Sewing Machines; Auger Screw; Nutt Steel Manilla Rope; Iron Screws, Blue Serge, Paint Brushes, Cloth Mulmul Blue; Steel Beaters Railway.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd March, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at Bellasis Road, Temker Street in the godown of Messrs Devidas and Co. and on account of the concerned the above goods salved from the fire that occurred in that godown.

AUCTION SALE OF 52 BALES CHINA MILLS YARN No. 12S.

Messrs MENESSE and Co will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd March, 1921 at 1 p.m. (S. T.) at Tamba Kata near Hanuman Tempie, Pydhowni by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Chabildass Nathoobhoy of Tamba Kata the following goods:—

52 Bales China Mills Yarn No. 12S.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

To-night!
and
This Week!
Messrs. K. D. & BROTHERS
present
The Sensational Screen Version of Mons. Brieux's Great Stage Drama—By Special permission of the Bombay Board of Film Censors.

"DAMAGED GOODS."

(6 Reels—6,000 feet.)

On behalf of the Author, EUGENE BRIEUX, we wish to convey that the object of this Play is to uplift Humanity

It is an All-British Production!

It contains no scene to provoke scandal, or arouse disgust, nor is there in it any obscene word. It may be witnessed by everyone—adults of course—unless we are to believe that folly and ignorance are the necessary conditions of virtue.

"Damaged Goods"

The object of the play is to uplift humanity; it is a powerful sermon, driving home the evils of inherited disease; but it contains no scene to provoke scandal or arouse disgust, nor is there in it an obscene word. The lesson of it is as serious as it is sincere and as truly moral as any that has been seen on the English stage or in a photoplay in Bombay or anywhere else.

In the end it is brought forcibly home to the witnessess of the picture that ignorance and nothing else is the unhappy cause of nearly all the so-called vice and misery. It is a great film, founded on a great book, about a social question which is always with us.

"Damaged Goods"

AT THE

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road).

ADULTS ONLY WILL BE ADMITTED.

Prices: Box Rs. 3; Sofa Re. 1-8; First Class Re. 1; Second Class. As. 8; Third Class As 4.

Complimentary Tickets will not be allowed this week.

TO-NIGHT
Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS present
A Grand Sporting Drama!

"A SON OF DAVID"

(5 REELS 5,000 FEET.)

Featuring the Sweetheart of the Turf

POPPY WYNDHAM

A Comedy in the Programme.

Four shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Globe Cinema

(Sandhurst Road).

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
Every day at 6-30 .m.
REMARKABLE PICTURE DRAMA

"Indestructible Wife"

Don't marry an athletic girl unless you are athletically inclined. Before you plan your honeymoon trip, see this film.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!!

Prices: Re. 1-8, 1, annas 8 and 4, (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

COMMENCING TUESDAY 8th MARCH at 9-30 p.m.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN
Presents

The Bandman Comedy Co.

IN ALL THE LATEST LONDON COMEDY AND DRAMATIC SICCESSES

Watch to-morrow's advertisement for the Repertoire.

PLANS NOW OPEN AT ROSE & Co.

To-night!
and
This Week!
The Momentous and Sensational Picture which
Messrs. K. D. & BROTHERS
are at last allowed to Screen

"Damaged Goods"

The only authentic Screen Version of Mons, Briuex to Grea Stage Play, that actually galvanised Europe and America by its wonderful outspokenness!

THERE WAS UNPRECEDENTED RUSH ON SAT., SUN. & MONDAY!

By Special Order of the Bombay Board of Film Censors.

FOR ADULTS ONLY.

Children under 14 will not be admitted.

FATHER BERNARD VAUGHAN Says:—

This Film is a great warning to the unthinking Boy or Girl.

It teaches a lesson which everyone who loves his Country should feel proud to propogate.

The presentation of this Film is a good work for God, for King, and Country.

DON'T MISS IT!

It is brought forcibly home to the witnessers of the picture that ignorance and nothing else is the unhappy cause of nearly all the so-called vice and misery. It is a great film, founded on a great book about a social question which is always with us. No one should miss it when it makes its appearance.

It contains no scene to provoke scandal, or arouse disgust, nor is there in it any obscene word.

"Damaged Goods"

(6 Reels—6,000 feet.)

THIS PICTURE HAS A NOBLE MISSION

Ignorance in matters so vital is crimina

"Damaged Goods"

AT THE

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

ADULTS ONLY WILL BE ADMITTED.

Owing to the heavy rush please note the Special Rates:—

Box Rs. 3 each seat; Sofa Re. 1-8 each seat; 1st Class Re. 1, 2nd Class As. 8, 3rd Class As. 4.

Timings:—5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Complimentary Tickets will not be allowed this week.

Bombay's Popular Picture Rendezvous

CINEMA MAJESTIC

(Tram Terminus, Girgaum)
present
THE FOURTH INSTALMENT.
of the Newest Magnificent Serial

TRAILED by THREE

featuring
DAINTY MISS FRANKIE MAN
with
The famous American Star
STUART HOLMES

This week episodes 10-11-12
With a two-reel vitagraph comic
SQUARS & SQUABBLES.

Four shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Prize shows on Sat., Sun. and Bank holidays at 3-30 and 5-15

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

THE LATEST FROM ENGLAND
To-Night at 9-30 p.m.
EASTERN TOUR Ltd., presents
TREIR NEW ENGLISH COMPANY
THE

"WRANGGLE TAGGLES"

DIRECT FROM THEIR RECENT SUCCESSES FROM ENGLAND

IN MUSICAL COMEDY

and

VARIETY

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
REDUCED PRICE MATINEE.
Sunday 6th March at 5-30 p. m.

Plan at Rose & Co. upto 6 p. m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

THE EXCELSIOR

Daily at 6-30 p. m.

"THE GIRL PROBLEM"

Featuring a New Star

GORINNE GRIFFITH

H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught at Delhi.

"Inauguration of Council of State and Indian Legislative (Council) Assembly."

The Empire

To-day 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Mary Miles Minter

IN

"The Innocence of Lizette"

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT OPEN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

GARDEN PARTY BY PRESIDENT OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY AT MALABAR HILL GARDENS.

H.R.H. The Duke of Connaughts in Poona.

The Empress

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p.m.
CONCLUDING CHAPTERS OF
The Serial of a Thousand Mysteries and Thundering Thrills

"TRAIL OF THE OCTOPUS"

Featuring the immensely popular Stars

BEN WILSON

and

NEVA GERBER

avert the Greatest Tragedy that the world has ever known. See
FINAL CHAPTERS
13th, 14th and 15th EPISODES

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY
LAMINGTON ROAD
To-Night
THE GRAND FINALE
OF

THE PIRATE GOLD

Episode Nine and Ten

PATHE CARTOON

PATHE GAZETTE
Latest

A POLLARD COMIC

Next Week
IN

"THE BUTTERFLY MAN"

A fascinating story of Women's Conventions and Men's Intention

Time:
7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m. daily
Matinees on Bank Holidays and Saturdays at 5 p.m. and Sundays at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Liverpool, 25th Feb. 1921

Months.	To-day's prices
Feb	7·30
Mar	7.32
Apl.	—
May	7.62
June	—
July	789
Aug.	—
Sep.	—
Oct.	8.14
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	8.26
Egiptian opening Quotations May	11 20

Prices taken at 10-10 a. m. nearest actual values.

EXCHANGE

London, 26 February 1921.

On London at Paris	54 03
,, Italy	106 50
,, Germany	243 60

DISCOUNTS.

Bank Bills 3 m/s	6 13/16
Indian ank Bills 6 m/s	6 1/2
Fine Trade Bills 3 m/s	7 1/2
— — 6 —	7 1/2
Rentes 5%	44

New York, 26 February 1921.

Demand Bills	3.86.75

EXCHANGE IN CONTINENTAL CENTRES
MIDDLE QUOTATION.

London, 26th Feb.

Stockholm	17 34
Christiania	22 53
Copenhagen	21 58
Helsingfors	140
Amsterdam	11 33
Switzerland	23 38
Paris	54 15
Belgium	51 75
Italy	106 1/4
Madrid	27 94
Portugal	5 3/8
Petrogad	not quoted
Germany	—
Australia	—
Bucharest	—
Warsaw	—
Bulgaria	—
Athens	—
Prague	—

London, 26 February 1921.

Linseed Calcutta £ 19 F. M.
Finnly held-nothing doing.

BOMBAY MARKET.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 28th Feb. 1921.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1-3 3/8
Bank Demand	1-3 7/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/4 1/4
Fcs. Demand	340
American Dollars	408
Hongkong Dollars	197
Shanghai	267 1/2
Japan	201
Singapore	183 1/2

Market:—Steady.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' Co.

Daily Quotations for Brass.

Feb. 28th 1921.

	per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	80	0	0
Do.	1	83	0	0
Do.	1¼	80	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	80	0	0
Do.	1¾	80	0	0
Do.	2	80	0	0

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
presents
THE CELEBRATED RUSSIAN CLASSICAL DANSEUSE & PIANISTE

THAMARA SWIRSKAYA

Assisted by

MARGOSHA

The world renowned violin virtuoso
POSSESSING TALENTS NEVER SEEN BEFORE IN BOMBAY.

ANOTHER COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME TO-MORROW.

SPECIAL MATINEE ON SATURDAY 5th MARCH AT 5 P.M. at REDUCED PRICES.
Night Prices: Rs. 5, 4, 2, 1 and Ans. 8.
Matinee ,, Rs. 3, 2, 1 and 8 Ans.
BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co.

LEON KENDAL

THE WORLD—RENOWNED
PALMIST ASTROLOGER
is now in Bombay on a short visit and may be consulted at the
Taj Mahal Hotel,
(Room No. III, First Floor.)
Consultation Hours 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Copper Rates.

	Per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper	3/4	77	0	0
Do.	1/	82	8	0
Do.	1¼	83	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	85	0	0
Do.	1¾	84	0	0
Do.	2/	82	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars		—		
Panch teka Joint		24	0	0
Copper English Bars		82	0	0
Brass-Bars		84	0	0
Lead		62	0	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations.
February, 28th 1921.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	62	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	61	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	63	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9	0	0
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore	9	0	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13	0	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12	0	0
Teaseed, White 85-15	75	0	0
Teaseed, Gajar 75-25	70	0	0
Teaseed, Gajar 50-50	65	0	0
Teaseed, Black—	60	0	0
Poppyseed White	13	8	0
Groundnuts	63	0	0
Mowraseed	7	12	0
Barley—	51	0	0
Castorseed	46	0	0

forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May	8	13	6
Wheat June-July			
Wheat Aug.-Sept.			
Wheat Oct.-Nov.			
Linseed May	14	8	9
Linseed, Sept.			
Linseed Dec.			
Rapeseed April-May			
Rapeseed June-July			
Teaseed Gajar 85-15 Dec. Jan.			
Teaseed Gajar 75-25 Dec. Jan.			
Teaseed Gajar 50-50 Dec. Jan.			
Wheat Oct. Nov.			
Linseed Sept.			
Linseed Dec			

Bazaar closed.

MONEY SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Feb. 28.

REPORT.

T T on London 1/3 3/8
D D on London 1/3 7/16
3 M/st D A
D D on Paris Frcs 340
3 M/st D A Frcs 330
T T on Japan Rs. 195.
C0 D/st D P Rs. 180
American Cross Rate S 3.97½.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs 54.15
London Silver Spot D Frcs 32.
London Silver Forward D 32

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 67
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920-22 99
4 per cent Conversion Loan 67
4 per cent Terminable Loan 93
3½ per cent Paper 55
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 62
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 96
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 62
6 per cent due 1929-49 86
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 62
5 per cent Municipal Tansa 90
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½

SHARES.

The market was closed to-day.

MILL-STORES.

Feb. 11.

There has been no noticeable change in the market since, our previous report. Healds, have kept in demand, and some advance has been evident. The retail prices are quoted at Rs. 2/14/0 per 800 eyes. Reeds kept poor in demand, without change in rate. Roller Cloth K, is steady at Rs. 8/8 per yard. Sizing Flannels continue dear and saree. Kenyon Flannel 72" Twill is quoted at Rs. 7, while other English makes are quoted at Rs. 5/8. English shuttles evidence a further shrinkage in value. Wilson Bobbins kept steady. Warpers had no demand last week. Conical pirns, raobeths, universals have fair demand. Among leather sundries, Picking bands had no change in rate. Pickers had good mofussil demand. Buffers kept dull. Roller skins evidenced a renewed weakness. The quotations are as follows:—

Leather Goods:—Picking Bands hairy Rs. 2/10/0; Pickers No. 4 Eng Rs. 70/80; Roller skins Eng Rs. 85/100; Drop Box Pickers Rs. 14; Drop Box Pickers country Rs. 11; Buffers Rs. 2.

Wooden goods:—Shuttles 13½" Rs. 20; Shuttles 13½ (Jap) Rs 7; Slubbings (Jap) Rs 50; Rowings (Jap) Rs. 40; Warpers (Jap) Rs 80; Conical Pirn 5" Rs. 13; Universal 6" Rs. 10; Rabbeths 5" Rs. 16; Slubbings (Wilson) Rs. 100; Warpers (Wilson) Rs. 125 140.

Cotton goods:—Healds Rs 3/6/0; Tubular Bandins (K) Rs 3/12/0 1/2" Rim Banding Rs 2/6/0

Woolen goods:—Roller Cloth Rs 8/8; Sizing Flannels (K) Rs 7 Sizing Flannels (Eng) 5/8; Clearer Cloth Rs. 8.

CHEMICALS.

Sodium sulphide witnessed a fall in values. Zinc chloride has good inquiry and the value kept firm. Bichromate of soda evidenced a further fall in rate. Bleaching Powder has a robust demand, and U. A. is quoted at Rs. 40; Caustic soda, too, advanced in rate. Farina, Sago and Maize Starch are steady with no alterations in values. Aniline and Antimony Salts kept in fair demand. The quotations are as follows:—

Litharge Rs 40
Zinc Chloride Rs 45
Sodium Sulphide Rs 87
Bich-Soda Rs 110.
Bich-Potash Rs. 135.
Aniline Salt Rs. 1/10/0
Antimony Salt Rs. 2/8/0
Glauber Salt Rs. 7.
Epsom Salt Rs. 10.
Brown Sugar of lead Rs. 50
Sulphate of Alumina Rs. 20
Sulphate of Copper Rs. 25
Turkey red oil Rs. 23
Bleaching Powder U A Rs. 40
Caustic Soda 98 per cent Rs. 35

It is understood that during Lord Sinha's recent visit to Bhagalpur, His Excellency accorded an interview to representatives of non-cooperators, headed by Mr. Narayen Singh, a leading non-cooperator of the place. The interview lasted for over an hour and the non-cooperators returned with a very high regard for Lord Sinha and with a sense of futility and danger of their movement so far as it was an appeal to students and masses.

At the Executive Committee meeting of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee the following resolution was passed:—"Resolved that the Madras Provincial Congress Committee do cooperate with the Khilafat Committee in public meetings, hartal and other measures with reference to the arrest of Yakub Hassan, U. Gopala Menon, Madhavan Nair and Moideen Koya.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association Meeting, Marwari Bazaar, 12 noon.

First general meeting of the Infant Welfare Society, Sanitary Institute, 5-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 2.

Annual meeting of the Bombay Natural History Society, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, 6-15 p.m.

Meeting of the Standing Committee at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time).

Bombay Races: 13th Extra Meeting, 2-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 5.

Adjourned Meeting of the B. P. Congress Committee, B. P. Association Rooms, 6 p.m.

The S. S. Caledonia with homeward mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Press Day Anniversary, public meeting under the auspices of the Press Association of India, at the Excelsior Theatre, at 6 p.m. Mr. M. A. Jinnah will preside.

Distribution of prizes to pupils of B. J. C. Institution School, Institution Hall, Queen's Road, 4-45 p.m.

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Domestic Occurrences.

DEATHS.

JIRAJEE TANAK, aged 18 years the beloved son of Mr. Purshottam Dnia Nath Tanak and the grandson of Mr. Damodar Govind Gidh, died at his residence Saturday last, 26th Feb. Deeply mourned by his relatives and a large circle of friends. C8490

OLIVEIRA—Josephine, wife of Mr. Frank Oliveira, Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, aged 38 years. Funeral leaves his residence the "Haven", Mount Road, Mazagon, today at 9 a.m., arriving Sewree Cemetery at 9-30 (S. T.).

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

There will be no meeting of the Board to-day.

BAND PERFORMANCE.

The band of the G. I. P. Rly. Regt. A.F. (India) will play at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana, to-day evening commencing at 6-15 p.m.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total mortality of the city on Sunday was 221 as against 156 on the corresponding day last year and 140 in 1919. Plague registered 1 attack and 1 death and smallpox 5 attacks and 1 death.

INDIAN ECONOMIC SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of this Society a formal discussion will be held on "The Relation of Sociology and Economics" to-morrow, at 6-30 p.m., (S. T.), at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay. It will be initiated by Dr. Geddes (University Prof. of Sociology). Prof. P. A. Wadia, will preside.

B. J. P. C. B. SCHOOL.

Distribution of prizes to the pupils of Byramji Jeejeebhoy Parsee Charitable Institution School and College of Commerce will take place to-morrow, at 4-45 p.m. at the Institution Hall, Queen's Road. H. E. the Governor will preside and distribute the prizes.

FORT DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Office of the Fort District Congress Committee is located in the premises of the Swarajya Sabha, 72, Apollo Street, Fort. Terms of application for membership can be had at the office between 12 noon and 5 p.m. on week days.

LEON KENDAL.

Professor Leon Kendal, the celebrated palmist and astrologer, who was in Bombay about seven years ago, is at present on a return visit to this city. No doubt many will be glad to take advantage of his presence here to consult him. He is staying at the Taj Mahal Hotel (Room No. 111).

GANDHARVA MAHAVIDYALAYA.

The Principal, Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya (Academy of Indian Music) has great pleasure to announce that Prof. G. Scrinzi, B.A., D.Sc. (Naples) F. T. C. (London) and Shrimant Babasaheb Chief of Ichalkaranji State, have each offered to the Students of the Vidyalaya a Scholarship for the study of Western Music. The Scholarship offered by Prof. Scrinzi is to be named the "Teresa Scrinzi Scholarship" in memory of his late mother.

BYCULLA DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held at 9 p.m. (S. T.), to-day at Loohana Wadi, near Messrs. Dickson & Co., Mazagon Road, Byculla for the formation of the Byculla District Congress Committee in accordance with the rules laid down by the Sub-committee of the Provincial Congress Committee. Residents of the Byculla ward are specially requested to attend.

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI.

A public lecture will be delivered in Gujarati under the auspices of this Society at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) to-day at the "Bai Bhikhaji Shapurji Benglali Buildings for the Parsi Girls' Schools Association Fort School" in Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, by Dr. Jadavji Hansraj, D.O.M.S. (London), Ophthalmic Surgeon, on "Some preventible Eye-Diseases and how to prevent them." The lecture will be illustrated by model of the Eye. Charts, Diagrams, etc. All are cordially invited to attend. 8496

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

13TH EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

The following are the Handicaps for the 13th Extra Meetings, to be run at Maha laxmi, on Wednesday, 2nd March:—

THE CHEVELEY HANDICAP. Distance 1 Mile.

Wesern Wave 9/8, William the Beau 9/2, Verge 8/12; Crenides 8/7; Monteith 8/3, Senparison 8/2, Cresset 8/0, Calder Vale 8/0, Treddle 7/13, Charcoal 7/12 Reciprocity 7/12; On Leave 7/11, Antic 7/7, Thunder 7/6 Christmas Holiday 7/4 Ardvreck 7/4, Dort 7/0; Somali 7/00 Pourboire 6/13 Cyanite 6/9 Fleurbaix 6/9.

THE FERMOP PLATE. Div. I. Distance 7 Furlongs, 65 yards.

Divide 9/10, Liberty 9/7 Caraway 9/2 Quite Dark 9/0 Fitzclarence 8/12; Atrocity 8/7, Tagamor 8/6, Royal Band 8/3 Mossley 8/1, Cymar 7/11, Anthracite 7/9 Simon Grab 7/9 Beggar Prince 7/8 St. Agnes Eve 7/6, Gavrelle 7/2 Nerissa 7/0 Roi Grison 7/09 Ragazzo 6/4, Final Proof 6/0.

THE FERMOY PLATE. Div. II. Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards

Owen Roe 9/8; Antic 9/3 Ardvreck 9/1, Eager To 8/13, Somali 8/8, Floreal 8/7 Southwell 8/6, Cyanite 8/3 Penny Pie 8/1, Royal Jewel 8/00 Miss Rollestone 7/11, Dialect 7/9, Summer's Joy 7/9 Spearwood 7/8; Heir-at-Law 7/5 King's Own 7/2 Claim A. 7/0 Tourney 6/12 Vanclere 6/0.

THE FALMOUTH HANDICAP. Div. I. Distance 6 Furlongs 41 yards.

Gold Reef 9/6 Like Magic 9/2, Summer's Joy 9/1 Balira 9/0, Whit Week 9/0, Sugarey Sam 8/12 Miss Goodenough 8/9, Nerissa 8/7 Lucky Queen 8/5, Winnie B 8/5 She She 8/4, Rock Ferry 8/3 South Star 8/0, My Patsey 7/11, Walhachin 7/11, Box O'Tricks 7/10 Vanclere 7/9, Mim 7/9 Lady Changeful 7/8 Shades of Night 7/7, Laranja 7/5, Substance 7/4, Amparida 7/3 Troop Leaders 7/0.

THE FALMOUTH HANDICAP. Div. II. Distance 6 Furlongs 41 yards.

Sospello 9/6, Chauntress 9/2 Beggar Prince 9/0; St. Agnes Eve 9/0 Renette 8/12, Oregon Pine 8/12 Mirabelle 8/10, Valentine's Brook 8/9, Allensmore 8/6 Roi Grison 8/5, Zea 8/4 Lively 8/2, Binfield Grove 7/12 South Notts 7/12, Jadoo 7/10, Ragazzo 7/10; Bathurst 7/9 White Simon 7/9 Look Out 7/7 Oversons 7/6 Oxcroft 7/4, Tasty 7/3, Agneta 7/2; Vinger 7/2 Elphene 7/0.

THE TROMBAY PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Red Cross 9/4, Mentor 9/0, Warminster 8/9 Ferry Boat 8/7 Four Aces 8/7 Silver Streak 8/6 Zuheir 8/2, Benares 8/0, Chieftain 7-13 Nevermind 7-9 Tit Bits 7/9 Tiger 7/8, Black Ivory 7/8, Khailan 7/7 Diamond King 7/7, Taj 7/7 Dublin 7/6 Gold King 7/5; Karam 7/4 Red Prince 7/4 Quantity 7/3, Sufwat 7/3; Balloon 7/3; Amir Aswad 7/2; Marmora 7/0.

Forfeits for the above races due if not struck out by 4 p.m. to-day.

NOTICE.

Owners and Trainers are reminded that entries for the Bombay 14th Extra Meeting, close at 4 p.m. to-day.

HORSES LEFT IN.

13th Extra Meeting, Wednesday, 2nd March. The following are the horses to be run on Wednesday, March 2:—

(First race starts at 2-45 p.m.)

THE CHEVELEY HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.

Western Wave 9-8, William the Beau 9-2, Crenides 8-7, Monteith 8-3, Senparison 8-2, Cresset 8-0, Calder Vale 8-0 Treddle 7-13, Charcoal 7-12, Reciprocity 7-12, On Leave 7-11, Thunder 7-6, Christmas Holiday 7-4, Ardvreck 7-4, Somali 7-0, Pourboire 6-13.

THE FERMOY PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Caraway 9-2, Quite Dark 9-0 Fitzclarence 8-12, Atrocity 8-7, Tagamor 8-6, Royal Band 8-3, Mossley 8-1, Cymar 7-11, Anthracite 7-9, Simon Grab 7-9, Roi Grison 7-0, Ragazzo 6-4.

THE FERMOY PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Owen Roe 9-8, Antic 9-3, Ardvreck 9-1, Eager To 8-13, Somali 8-8, Floreal 8-7, Cyanite 8-3, Penny Pie 8-1, Miss Rollestone 7-11, Dialect 7-9, Summer's Joy 7-9, King's Own 7-2, Claim A 7-0, Vauclere 6-0.

THE FALMOUTH HANDICAP. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Like Magic 9-2, Summer's Joy 9-1, Balira 9-0, Whit Week 9-0, Sugarey Sam 8-12, Miss Goodenough 8-9, Winnie B 8-5, She She 8-4, Rock Ferry 8-3, South Star 8-0, My Patsey 7-11, Walhachin 7-11, Box O'Tricks 7-10, Mim 7-9, Lady Changeful 7-8, Shades of Night 7-7, Laranja 7-5, Substance 7-4.

THE FALMOUTH HANDICAP. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Sospello 9-6, Chauntress 9-2, St. Agne's Eve 9-0, Oregon Pine 8-12, Allensmore 8-6, Roi Grison 8-5, Zea 8-4, Lively 8-2, Binfield Grove 7-12, South Notts 7-12, Ragazzo 7-10, Bothurst 7-9, White Simon 7-9, Oxcroft 7-4, Tasty 7-3, Agneta 7-2, Vlinger 7-2.

THE TROMBAY PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Mentor 9-0, Warminster 8-9, Ferry Boat 8-7, Four Aces 8-7, Silver Streak 8-6, Zuheir 8-2, Benares 8-0, Cheftain 7-13 Nevermind 7-9 Tit Bits 7-9, Tiger 7-8, Black Ivory 7-8, Khailan 7-7, Taj 7-7, Karam 7-4, Red Prince 7-4, Quantity 7-3, Sufwat 7-3, Balloon 7-3, Amir Aswad 7-2, Marmora 7-0.

THE HIGHCLERE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).

Fussy 9-0, Pine Tree 8-5, Fleurbaix 8-5, Agneta 8-8, Walhachin 8-8; Vauclerc 8-8, Gold Quartz 8-5, Valentine's Brook 9-3, Barto 9-3, Vlinger 8-8, Lively 8-5, Celia 7-9, Land Lady 7-9, Cymar 9-3, Pretty Margaret 7-12, Lady Changeful 9-3, Nerissa 9-3, Avro 8-10, Lomo 8-8, Maravedi 8-8, She She 8-8, Adam's Pride 7-12, Huon River 9-1, The Count 7-6, Somali 9-3.

THE SECOND DEALERS' PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Firjah 8-13, Hunter 9-3, Telephone 8-13, Leopold 8-7, Marine 8-9, Limerick 8-13, Jassim 9-3, Triumph 8-7, Sallamah 8-7, Braganza 9-3, Khaboor 9-3, Mooreed 8-13, Moyeed 9-3, Atlas 9-3, Balkan 9-3, Wadi 8-7, Mikado 9-2.

M. C. C. DISMISSED FOR 280 RUNS.

AUSTRALIA SCORES 80 FOR LOSS OF NO WICKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 28.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Feb. 28.

On resumption of the play to-day England were dismissed for 280 runs and Australia, at the close of the play, had scored 85 for loss of no wickets.

A "FAMINE BUDGET"!

OFFICIAL EXPLANATION OF ALLEGED EXTRAVAGANCE.

DEVELOPMENT SCHEME AND CONTRACTS.

GOVERNMENT "TO PREFER INDIAN FIRMS."

DISCUSSION IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

The whole of yesterday's sitting was occupied by the discussion on the Budget. The President wore his usual Indian head dress, instead of the ugly wig, and it was a welcome change. The whole morning was occupied by the members and the whole of the evening by ministers and members of the Executive Council in replying to the various criticisms. In the morning Mr. Ibrahim Haji was rather put out when he had to take his seat after making use of his allotted half-hour to make his speech on the Budget. He said that half-an-hour was quite insufficient to speak on such a big Budget,—and during that time he had not touched any vital point in the Budget, but was making general inconsequential remarks. The President, however, was firm and he wanted to give equal opportunities to all to have their say, particularly as the general discussion had to be finished that evening. Some element of humour was added when a Maratha member wanted Mr. Paranjpye to answer his Marathi questions in Marathi. Mr. Padanjpye said he would be only too glad to do that, but the difficulty was that the Council would not be able to follow him in that case. The President, however, cut the Gordian knot by saying that it was the fault of the member himself if he could not understand the English language, and he could not compel the Minister to speak in the vernacular. Mr. Bole's point of order, together with Mr. Haji's, was peremptorily rejected by the President as of no consequence.

A meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held yesterday. Sir N. G. Chandavarker presiding.

At the outset the President said he had received letters from two members of the Council asking him for permission to speak before the recess that day. It was not necessary, he said, to write a letter to that effect, as every member had a right to speak, but he must jump in his seat and catch the President's eye and then he would be called upon to speak. Another thing he wanted to tell the members was that they should not leave their seats unless the President had passed the gangway.

The discussion on the budget was then proceeded with.

BUDGET DISCUSSION.

Mr. S. T. Kumbli of Dharwar said all the members must cooperate together to bring about a retrenchment, and the reduction of many superfluous posts. The Committee must look into the question of the high salaries, and it must consist of both officials and non-officials. The Committee must try to cut down the many allowances which were granted to many officers. It was necessary to observe economy in all departments and he, therefore, suggested that no new posts should be created this year. The budget was very disappointing in regard to the provision made for sanitation, education and medical aid. There were hundreds of villages which were without a primary school, and those villagers—the farmers—were paying taxes for which they got nothing in return. He did not suggest that all at once a large number of schools should be started, but what he wanted was that more village schools should be started and at least an experiment should be made in one or two districts, to show the tax-payer that they were getting some return for the taxes they were paying to Government. He also asked that the Municipalities should also be helped to push on education by giving them two-thirds, instead of half their present expenditure on primary education. People who paid crores of rupees to the general taxation, he said, were without any medical aid; no doubt there was a dispensary at the headquarters of every Taluka, but, knowing the extent of each Taluka, it was impossible to expect people in the villages to call in the doctor whenever they required him. He then made proposals that grants should be made to certain bodies.

Sir G. S. Curtis rose to a point of order, and said the members could not suggest any addition to the budget items, but they could only ask for a reduction, etc.

The President then explained the rule to the speaker.

MORE SCHOOLS WANTED.

Continuing said the speaker when Government wanted the people to cooperate with them it was equally the duty of Government to meet the grievances of the people—all grievances—and thus make real cooperation possible.

Mr. P. R. Chikkodi complained that some of the items had not been properly explained, and under those circumstances it was impossible to expect the Council to follow the budget intelligently. He complained that the way the land revenue was collected bore hardly on the ryot. He asked that the grievances of the ryots should be met by every possible means in the power of Government. There were people who were eager to have the benefits of education, but those facilities were denied them; he asked there should be a school in almost every village. He appealed to the Council to see that every pie budgetted for was spent in the interests of the people with due regard to economy.

OLD AND NEW COUNCILS.

Mr. Ibrahim S. Haji wished that the Finance Member had given the Council two separate volumes, one for the reserved and another for the transferred subjects. The budget had neither a spirit nor a policy. He said the present members were of great benefit to the masses, for while the last Council enacted laws for the benefit of the capitalists, this Council representing the masses would work for their benefit. He would in course of time suggest to the Government many new sources of revenues, which had not yet been tapped and which would bring in crores of rupees to the coffers of Government and added that there was no necessity to increase the salaries of Government officials. The sooner the budget was revised, the sooner it went to the Financial Committee, the better for all concerned.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

Rao Saheb Dadubhai Purshottamdas recommended the appointment of small committees before arriving at the items in the Budget. He also asked for retrenchments. He maintained that the number of higher posts had increased very much in spite of statements to the contrary. As an example of extravagance of Government, he cited the provision by Government for extra Assistant Directors of Industries. He asked why the poor people in the mofussil should be taxed to improve the City of Bombay. There were capitalists in Bombay and these could be very well taxed, instead of the poor people.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. H. S. Lawrence in the course of a longer statement observed:—

It has been suggested, not indeed in this Council, but in certain quarters outside, that the superior officers of the Indian Civil Service have secured some increase to their emoluments. I hold in my hand a chart which shows the progress of salaries of the Indian Civil Service in the last 35 years. This statement shows that the average salary of an officer of over 25 years' service in 1920 was 1 per cent. more than the average salary of a similar officer in 1890, and was 11 per cent. less than the average salary of a similar officer in 1900.

In regard to officers between 21 and 25 years' service, there was an increase of less than 4 per cent. over 1890, and a decrease of 9 per cent. from 1900

For officers of 16 to 20 years' service there was an increase of 45 per cent. above 1890 and an increase of 6 per cent. above 1900.

Officers of 11 to 15 years: there was an increase of 50 per cent. over 1890 and of 8 per cent. over 1900.

Officers of 6 to 10 years: there was an increase of 32 per cent. over 1890 and of 21 per cent. over 1900

Up to 5 years: increase of nearly 50 per cent. over 1890 and of about 40 per cent. over 1900.

I leave these figures to the judgment of the Council.

ALLEGED EXTRAVAGANCE.

I will now ask the Council to regard the criticism of the alleged extravagance of our superior staff from another point of view. In 1915-16 our total expenditure was estimated at 771 lakhs; in the coming budget it is taken at 16¼ crores. On the figures which I have already quoted, the cost of the All-India Services in proportion to the first figure it was 8.2 per cent.; in proportion to the latter figure it is 5.9 per cent. We are spending quite 2 per cent. less on the superior supervision of the present expenditure. The cost of the Provincial Services was 6.1 per cent. in 1915-16 and 4.9 per cent. in 1921-22; and the cost of the clerical services was 24.6 per cent in 1915-16 and 25.2 per cent. in 1921-22 Thus in the 2 first cases the expenditure on the salaries of the establishments is less in proportion to the total expenditure: and the latter increase is, I submit, very moderate.

BUDGET FOR MASSES.

It has been said that this budget is a budget for the classes and not for the masses. I seem to have heard that phrase many times before, but seldom. I think, can it have been so entirely misapplied. The criticism is in fact disproved by almost every important item of expenditure.

Take the case of Irrigation. We are doubling the pace at which we are providing water to the famine-stricken areas of the Deccan. While last year we were spending 30 lakhs for this purpose, this year we are spending 54 lakhs. We are improving the canals and the embankments of Sind, and under expenditure heads Nos 15 and 55 you will find a further 60 lakhs for this purpose. I would ask the hon. member in all seriousness, is this expenditure for the classes and not for the masses?

If we turn to the Police, on whom we are spending 100 lakhs more than a few years ago, is the provision of a contented and efficient police force of no protection to the humble citizen against the tyranny of the oppressor?

In Education, where we were spending in 1915-16 75 lakhs, we are now spending over 200 lakhs. It is true that a proportion of this expenditure is for secondary

(Continued on page 8.)

SERIOUS DISTURBANCE AT SEWRI

FREE FIGHT BETWEEN STRIKERS AND PATHANS.

27 INJURED.

The strikes of the petrol workers at Sewri and the men of the Mackenzie's Saw Mills are still continuing and the effect of the former is being very acutely felt by the middle and poor classes of people, who are now compelled to pay eight annas for a bottle of kerosine oil. The Pathan hirelings employed by the authorities of the Mackenzie Saw Mills have become a terror to the strikers and a source of danger to the residents in the localities.

On Sunday morning a fight of a rather serious nature, took place between Pathans and strikers at Sewri. It appears that that morning the strikers numbering about four thousand had assembled near the Mackenzie Mills where Messrs. Baptista, Chaman Lall and others addressed them, exhorting them to stick to their demands and remain orderly and peaceful. After the speeches were over, about half the number went away and the rest were still there discussing among themselves the various points in connection with their strike, when suddenly a quarrel arose between them and the Pathans. The Pathans, it is alleged, first jeered at the strikers who did the same at them; thereupon the Pathans abused the strikers, who in turn abused the Pathans. Then the two parties it is reported, came to a hand to hand fight, the Pathans using heavy *lathis* and some of the strikers making use of their sticks. A posse of police, headed by Superintendent Sullivan and Deputy Inspector McKenna, immediately appeared on the spot. Pelting of stones was also going on incessantly. The police ordered both sides to refrain from throwing missiles and using sticks, but as their order did not have the desired effect the Police made a baton charge at the strikers who it is alleged were very badly beaten by the Police aided by the Pathans. When the men engaged in the affray were running away in all directions to save themselves from being beaten the Police arrested nineteen of the strikers and four of the Pathans.

P. T. R. MEN COME TO HELP.

A rumour spread like wild fire that the Sewri-strikers were ambushed and were being assaulted by the Pathans, whereupon about three thousand men of the Port Trust Railway came up to the vicinity of the Mackenzie Mills, apparently to help the strikers, but on finding that the strikers had dispersed they also went away. The latest information shows that in the fracas sixteen strikers and eleven policemen received injuries. They were all taken to hospital and were treated and allowed to go home.

The arrested strikers and the four Pathans were charged before Mr. B. N. Athavle at the Dadar Police Court yesterday, with rioting. The case has been remanded

CIVIL MARRIAGES ACT.

AMENDMENT BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, February 25.

Dr. H. S. Gour, M.L.A., (C.P.) has given notice of a Bill to amend the Civil Marriages Act III of 1872. The statement of objects and reason, as follows:—

A civil marriage law without reference to race, religion or social distinction exists in all European countries and it is open to any Indian to contract such a marriage in Europe. There is no reason why he should not be at liberty to do so equally in his own country. The Brahmo Samaj urged upon the Government the necessity of such a law and in 1868 Sir Henry Maine, the then Law Member of the Government of India, introduced a Civil Marriage Bill, but his successor Sir James Stephen yielded to the objection then raised, that such a measure should follow, and not anticipate, any change of social sentiment and religious feelings. More recently, 1911, Mr. B. N. Basu sought to revive this Bill and in 1918, Mr. Patel, acting on the same impulse, introduced a more restricted Bill intended to legislate intercaste marriages which reached the Committee stage and though its prvisions were approved, it was considered advisable to defer the further consideration to the Indian Legislative Assembly. In view of the growing sentiment in favour of Nationalism and the judicial revival of the classification of Brahmos, Jains, and other Hindu dissenters as Hindus the revival of the more liberal measure of 1868 seems necessary.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

KAMARHATTY DEADLOCK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26.

The business in the market to-day, has been thoroughly disorganised owing to the dead lock which has arisen from the Kamarhatty corner. There was a fair enquiry for coal shares, Caledonian being chiefly in request. In the miscellaneous section Hume Pipes were in demand, and shewed a slight recovery. In the jute section no business was reported outside of a small turnover in Howrahs. The market closed dull.

The following were the closing quotations.—

Coal:—Bhalgora 38, Burrakur 55, Caledonian 10-8, New Kessurgarh 40-8, South Govindpur 8-4.

Jute:—Howrah 46-12.

Miscellaneous:—Agra United Mills 84, British India Corporation 10-12 British Ceylon Corporation 10-4 x. d., Central Provinces Cement 8-2, Calcutta Tramways Ltd. 78, Dunbar Cotton 525, Hume Pipe 11, 11-4, Kalyanpur Lime 14, Pioneer Sugar 13.

Government paper 3½ per cent was quoted at Rs. 55-6 to 55-10 and small lots were done at Rs. 55-10 to 56. War Bonds short loans at 99-6 to 99-12, 1925 at 98-8 to 99 and 1928 at 98-8 to 99 per cent.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling and three five sixteenth pence. Demand Bills one shilling and three three eighth pence.

REPRESSION IN MALABAR.

FOUR MORE SENT TO JAIL.

CITIZENS' ADMIRABLE BEHAVIOUR.

Mr. K. P. Kesava Menon, Secretary Committee, Calicut, wires under date Feb. 28:

Four more patriots in the Malabar have gone to jail to serve the country. The security proceedings under Section 107 against Messrs. Kunhamed, Ahmed, Abbon Baiker and Aswankutty, Khilafat workers in Tirurangadi, were taken up by the Malappuram Sub-Divisional Magistrate on Saturday. About three thousand people assembled in front of the Court. Thirteen witnesses were examined for the Prosecution. The accused patriots declined to cross-examine any witness. The Magistrate ordered the accused to furnish security for six months, which the accused, of course, refused. Thereupon, the Magistrate gave them simple imprisonment for six months each. The four accused cheerfully accepted the sentences.

There was great enthusiasm in Tirurangadi, when the news was known to the public. Crowds marched in solemn procession towards Parapanangadi Railway station to see the patriots off to Cannanore Jail, yesterday. This has given fresh vigour to National work. Complete *hartal* was observed throughout Malabar yesterday. Even *shandies* (weekly bazaars) stopped business. Meetings were attended by thousands in Palghat, Ottapalam, Badagara and other places. A peaceful and orderly procession of about 20,000 citizens of Calicut was dispersed by the police yesterday, without any prohibition order. The behaviour of the people, in spite of the provocation, is dignified and admirable.

Mr. Padanad Krishna Menon, retired Vakil and ex-Municipal councillor of seventeen years standing, resigned office of the bench of Hon. Magistrates as a protest against the highhanded action of the District authorities.

Congress and Khilafat work is progressing rapidly. Every day more committees are formed and hundreds enlisted as members.

MAGISTRATE'S ACTION "ULTRA VIRES."

A PARALLEL RECALLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 27.

There was a general *hartal* to-day, in the city as arranged by the Khilafat Committee by way of protesting against the Malabar arrests. A mass meeting of Hindus and Mahomedans was held this evening, on the Triplicane Beach. As there was a large attendance, five separate platforms were erected from which a good number of speakers addressed the gathering.

"ULTRA VIRES."

Mr. C. Vijyaraghavachariar of Salem presided on the central platform and, addressing the meeting, said that the action of the District Magistrate of Malabar was wholly illegal, "ultra vires", and unwarranted. He referred to Section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code and said that under that Section disobedience of order issued under Section 144 could only be an offence, if injurious consequences were apprehended. The speaker observed that Mr Thomas (District Magistrate of Malabar) had not addressed himself to this aspect and much less called for any evidence in that connection. He alluded to a similar action by a District Magistrate some years ago, preventing non-Europeans from bathing in the Courtallam falls at certain hours, and how certain people disobeyed that order, as they thought it was unlawful, and their consequent arrest, and how Lord Connemara, the then Governor of Madras, ordered that they be released on bail, notwithstanding bail had been refused by the authorities, and cooperated with the High Court in releasing the arrested people. It was a surprise to the speaker that Lord Willingdon did not follow the example of Lord Connemara. The speaker, before concluding, observed that the whole action of the District Magistrate was clearly, in Mr. Thomas' own words, to "scotch political movement."

Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar, presiding at another centre, condemned the action of the District Magistrate and exhorted the people to carry on the agitation in a peaceful manner, undaunted by the threat of the authorities.

Among other speakers were Messrs. Satyamurthi, Moulvi Abdul Sahib, and A. Rangaswami Iyengar.

A conference of Secondary Teachers and Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors in the Bombay Educational Department will be held at Poona on Sunday next, in the John Small Memorial Hall, Budhawar Peth. The proceeding will commence at 2 p.m.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. P. CHAUGULE, M.L.C.—We would have gladly published the correction. But we are satisfied, after due enquiry, that our report was substantially correct.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, March 1, 1921.

PARSIS AND THE DUKE'S VISIT.

The resolutions passed by a body which may fairly be considered representative of the whole Parsi community, and forwarded by that body to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught during his visit to Bombay will serve to dispel certain misapprehensions on the one hand, and illusions on the other, which prevail concerning the attitude of that community; for they amount to an expression of solidarity with other Indians who are demanding the redress of certain burning grievances. They show that there is really no essential difference between the aim of the co-operators and the non-coperators; and that the Government will have to reckon with the whole of India—with the Parsis no less than with the Muslims and Hindus—unless it takes strong measures to obtain redress of India's wrongs within a little while. Every Indian is now asking for a change of attitude upon the part of Government, expressed in public acts upon behalf of India, which alone can be received as valid evidence of "the change of heart" which is essential before Indians can put faith in the "New Era." The Duke of Connaught in his statement of the message he was taking back with him to England, to the effect that India had not had her due weight in the counsels of the Empire, and that Englishmen must try to take the Indian point of view, has shown that he perceives this truth; and his perception of it we regard as an important asset gained for India, no matter whether it is owing to Cooperators or to Non-Cooperators. The two are opposites in common talk and in the opinion of the thoughtless only. As a matter of fact, they are bound together far more closely than the Cooperators are bound to Government. Those who follow Government at present are only doing so because they hope that they can thus obtain redress of India's wrongs. If that hope fails, they will be forced away from Government and most of them, we fancy, must be warning Government that there is no time to lose. It is not they who fix the time and set the pace. Gandhi has fixed the time by which the "change of heart" must be made evident; and if, within that time, it happens so, it will be well for India, England and the world at large.

DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE.

From all that has been said hitherto, it will have become evident that the Development Directorate is, to all intents and purposes, an irresponsible body with an officer at its head wielding autocratic powers. While Sir Lawless Hepper continues strongly entrenched in his position of virtual dictatorship over the destinies of Bombay's civic enterprise and patriotism, the Government of Bombay have adopted an evasive attitude and met the demand for more light with a studied silence. Questions were asked in the Legislative Council and instead of boldly facing them Government took refuge behind a quibbling of words, divorced from any sense or meaning. One would have thought that, in view of the public discontent engendered by the Hepper dispensation,—of which the creation of numerous fat-salaried posts is a prominent feature—Government would take the opportunity, afforded by the interpellations, to meet all the charges that have publicly been made both against themselves and the Directorate. The answers were altogether unsatisfactory and the public are free to draw their own inference.

In the light of what has happened, it is difficult for the public to avoid the conclusion that the reason which actuated Government in treating the Development business as a Reserved subject, while very properly it should have been in charge of a Minister as a Transferred subject, was to avoid any opportunity of effective criticism on the part of the Council, of the arbitrary and extravagant acts of the Department. We hope it is not so. Even as it is, it is supposed that the Department is in the charge of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad. But there appears to be little doubt that Sir Lawless Hepper is for all practical purposes all in all. So, Sir Chimanlal would seem to be occupying an invidious position, which for an independent man can possibly have no attraction. Sir Chimanlal cannot, in these circumstances, make his influence felt either on the Director of Development or the Department itself though by the usages of a bureaucratic system of Government, the responsibility must fall on him ultimately for defending in the Legislative Council the conduct of his official subordinate. The only opportunity that the Member-in-Charge can have of ascertaining what the Department is doing is when any complaints are addressed to him or his attention is specifically drawn to any particular act of the Department. Even then he will have no effective voice; it will be pleaded that either it is too late for him to intervene or that he cannot interfere as the Director was absolutely within his rights in doing any particular thing, however fanciful or extravagant it may turn out to be.

Assuming that the relations between the two were properly adjusted, it would still be touching only a fringe of the complaint. Sir Chimanlal is not a technical man, and it will then be as easy as it is now for the Department to thwart the intentions of the Member-in-Charge in diverse ways and perpetuate the evils that have been complained of. In order to remove all chances of undue racial favouritism, or jobbery, or arbitrary action, for which a department of such magnitude opens up many opportunities, it is necessary that an Indian should be appointed as Director. Nothing short of it, not even a Committee which will merely "advise", will remove the existing public discontent. There is no difficulty in finding a competent Indian to fill the post of Director. There are many Indians who possess both the technical knowledge and administrative experience in as great a measure as, if not greater than, Sir Lawless Hepper. The efficiency of the Department will in no wise suffer while such an appointment will be much less costly. What needs to be emphasised is that the existing dispensation is not as conducive to the best interests of the country as might be expected. The discussions on the Budget afford a good opportunity to the Indian members of the Legislative Council of impressing on a co-operationist,—or ostensibly co-operationist,—Government, the necessity of respecting public opinion by not only taking the public into their fullest possible confidence about the whole business but also by acceding to the wishes of the people for Indianising the Department. We hope the "representatives" of the people in the Council will rise equal to the occasion. They should insist on Government mending matters at once, failing which they should have no hesitation in turning down the financial proposals of Government in regard to the Development directorate.

RASH BEHARI GHOSE.

Bengal is justly proud of the galaxy of distinguished orators, politicians and journalists she has produced. These are men who have their equals and, in some cases, their superiors, in other parts of the country. But proud as she is of these men, Bengal has reason to be prouder of those four of her sons who, in their respective spheres of activity, have reached a position that is unchallenged throughout the country. If in literature, she has a Tagore, in science a Bose and a Ray, in law and jurisprudence and scholarship she had had her Ghose. These are the men of whom Gokhale truly said: "They are the highest products of which the race is regularly capable". The last of these is now no more and the country is the poorer for his loss, poorer than many of us can realise. He belonged to that rare class of publicists who combine eminence in specialised departments of public activity with culture of the highest order. That he was the greatest Indian jurist of his day is unquestioned. He was not a great orator, but his speeches have the unusual merit of bearing the stamp of enduring literary merit. Of his services as a legislator and publicist it is not necessary to speak. It is enough to recall that he was one of those who were strongly opposed to the passing of the Seditious Meetings Act. And there is no doubt that had he not been prevented by illness from attending the meeting of the Council of State to which he was elected, he would have taken an uncompromising attitude in regard to Mr. Sastri's resolution about repressive legislation. For who has forgotten his memorable indictment of the Seditious Meetings Act of which he said that it was "an exceptional piece of legislation which was not modelled on the jurisprudence of any European country except perhaps Russia, although the seditious agitator was not an unknown figure in those countries and modern Europe was honey-combed with secret societies of anarchists and socialists"? One of his most notable speeches was that which he delivered as president of a public meeting held in Calcutta to protest against Lord Curzon's notorious convocation speech in which the latter, to use Dr. Rash Behari Ghose's language, "dressed in the Chancellor's robe and a brief little authority," framed an indictment not only against the people of India, but also against all the various nations of Asia—"Asia which gave to the world Gautama Budda, Jesus Christ and Mahomed who may not have taught men how to rule but who certainly taught them how to live and how to die". Few, however, imbibed the lesson of these teachers in a greater measure than Dr. Ghose, whose heart was as great as his intellect was massive. Others amass and have amassed riches for self-aggrandisement and self-gratification. Wealth came to him unasked, but he regarded it as a trust and used it as such as few have done or do.

Notes of the Day.

"Convicted Rebel" Scare.

The dishonesty of the attempt in certain Tory quarters to foist the "blame" of Mr. Harkishen Lal's appointment on Mr. Montagu, in the face of facts which are open to everybody to see, is on a par with their attitude towards "the hated Jew." The constitutional procedure by which Ministerial appointments are made on the sole responsibility of the head the province must be well-known to these critics and yet they would hold anyone but the Governor of the Punjab responsible for the appointment of the "convicted rebel," Lala Harkishen Lal. The "Morning Post" charges Mr. Montagu with arranging matters so that "the most dangerous enemies of the Crown" are being given power in India, while "the loyalists feel insulted and betrayed." The journal does not tell us who these unfortunate "loyalists" are and why they are not themselves voicing their sorrows, instead of leaving it to the "Post" to do this by proxy. The game of the journal, however, will deceive nobody and it is becoming plain that those whose cause the journal professes to champion are getting more and more disgusted with the tone as well as the "arguments" of this mouth-piece of blustering junkerdom.

Anglo-Indians and Railway Workers.

The executive of the Railway Workmen's Association have done well to disabuse Col. Gidney's mind of the view, which he seems to harbour, that this Association represents merely his community, i.e., the Anglo-Indian, and that it is only the grievances of Anglo-Indian railway workmen that stand in need of redress. Though at present the Association may be largely dominated by an Anglo-Indian element, that body would be cutting the ground under its own feet if it attempted to behave as if it were wholly Anglo-Indian, aiming at promoting solely the interests of this particular section of railway employees. We are certain that the Anglo-Indians themselves recognise that without the moral support and willing co-operation of their Indian comrades, they would not be able to achieve any permanent gain. If, therefore, the railwaymen have any genuine grievances, they will be best able to secure redress by standing together and not by trying to secure "concessions" for this or that section of the workmen, in the manner proposed by Col. Gidney.

How Dyer Became a "General"

How Dyer—the "illustrious hero" of the British Empire and *beau ideal* of all patriotic British youth (so, at least, the "Morning Post" would have us believe)—came by his "generalship,"—and incidentally also by his £700 pension from Indian revenues—was told by himself to a "sympathetic" London audience in mail week. In 1916 he was sent out with an "army" of 117 men to wage a "war" against some Baluchi raiders who were creating trouble on the Persian frontier. The "army" which this brave "warrior" led was composed of 100 infantrymen, 17 cavalrymen, two maxim guns, two machine-guns and 600 camels. Though the last did not carry any lancers like the famous Camel Corps of Bikanir, which was distinguishing itself in other theatres of war, the Dyer Camel Corps at least carried provisions and made an "imposing" show. So at least this "war veteran" told his audience. As for the "Army," only nine out of the 100 infantrymen, says Dyer, had ever fired a rifle; "while the seventeen cavalrymen were good fellows, their horses were nothing to speak of." It was at the head of such a Falstaffian "army" that the valiant hero of Jhallianwala Baug marched out against the Baluch raiders. Though he was only a lieutenant-colonel when he set out on his 400 mile motor journey to meet the enemy, Dyer said that, with a view to impress the latter, he gave out that he was a "General"—and shortly afterwards telegraphed to Simla, "Please make me a General; it is necessary." The obliging gods of that earthly paradise wired back, it seems "You are a General!" That is how, according to Dyer, he won his "Generalship," even before he had a brush or sighted the "enemy." The episode is no doubt, calculated to make Marshal Ney and other dead heroes turn green with envy in their graves. We can recall the name of only one other illustrious hero who can hold a candle to "General" Dyer and that is "Ancient" Pistol, who won his "spurs," or at least his wounds in "Gallia Wars."

A Greater Liar.

Dyer freely confessed that he owed his success against the "enemy" more to the "judicious" use of spies and bluff than to any actual loss inflicted on the latter. Dyer had a brush with the most troublesome raider chief, by name, Jiand, who sued for peace after losing seven of his men, though in the conversation with Dyer, Jiand, to excuse his retreat, felt obliged to say he had lost 700 instead of 7 of his troops. Not to be outdone by the brigand, Dyer proceeded to tell Jiand, "I am a General—a new General from India, with 5,000 troops—and I am going the whole way." Dyer also gave out that Jiand had lost "7,000" of his men, with the result, we are assured by Dyer himself, that "the terror of his (Dyer's) name was spread throughout the country." Not even Falstaff, after his highway robbery, could have spun his yarn in a livelier manner than this twentieth century "hero." It is creditable to his taste, if not "humanity," that he should have decided, on second thoughts, to devote the proceeds of these lectures of his to "the fund for supplying medical aid to the wives of British officers in India," instead of distributing them among the relatives of the victims of his cold-blooded butchery at Jhallianwala Baug.

(Continued from Column 6.)

because it was spread through only a part of the army, because the people did not actively sympathise with it, and because it was possible to find native Indian races who would fight on our side. But the moment a mutiny is but threatened which shall be no mere mutiny, but the expression of a universal feeling of nationality at that moment all hope is at an end, as all desire ought to be at an end, of preserving our Empire. For we are not really conquerors of India, and we cannot rule her as conquerors; if we undertake to do so, it is not necessary to inquire whether we could succeed, for we should assuredly be ruined financially by the mere attempt."

I leave these two remarkable passages to be carefully thought over by every student. One thing I believe will come out, namely, that attainment of Indian independence must essentially be based, not on any appeal to arms; not on any violence; but on a complete realisation by the people as a whole of Indian nationality.

In the light of this fact, cannot we understand what a God-given blessing it has been to India, at such a time as the present to have Mahatma Gandhi in our midst?

In my next article, I shall try to show still further from Sir John Seeley's book "The immediate need for Independence."

(To be continued.)

THE IMMEDIATE NEED INDEPENDENCE.

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

I

We are living in strenuous days, wherein we are being taught more and more, through sacrifice and suffering, to face realities, and not to acquiesce in that which destroys manhood and self-respect.

We do not want pleasant things said to us; we need the truth. It is in the sense of the awakening of these days and of the need of facing unflinchingly the facts, that I shall try to write, at a time when writing is very difficult. I wish to go down to foundations, to ask ultimate questions. Why are we seeking suddenly to-day independence, with such desperately earnest haste? Why do we feel to-day, as we never felt before, that other things may be postponed, but this struggle for freedom cannot be postponed even for one single hour?

There are many answers which I might give to these questions; but I shall give one answer, which has forcibly appealed to me for many years and has shaped my intellectual thinking about India. It appears to me to go to the root of the whole problem.

There is a book called Sir John Seeley's "Expansion of England," which, if possible, every Indian student should read for himself. First of all, notice the title,—"Expansion of *England*." The book records the expansion of England; and yet more than half the book is about India. That fact itself should make us pause and think. To Sir John Seeley, India during the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries is regarded as an instrument in the expansion of England. India is the passive, pliable material by means of which England was able to stretch out her Empire over rest of the world What a fate! What a destiny! What an indignity for three hundred million souls, to be made an appendage to the expansion of a small island called England.

This book of Sir John Seeley's is a blunt and plain-spoken book. Otherwise I should not trouble about it or wish Indians to read it. This is one of the things he says. It is a very famous passage. I will quote it in full. Remember he is writing in 1882, —nearly forty years ago. He had not witnessed the world-shaking events of the Twentieth Century:—

"There is then," he says, "no Indian Nationality, though there are some germs out of which we can conceive an Indian Nationality developing itself. It is this fact, and not some enormous superiority on the part of the English race, that makes our Empire in India possible. If there could arise in India a nationality movement similar to that which we witnessed in Italy, the English Power could not even make the resistance that was made in Italy by Austria, but must succumb at once. For what means can England have, which is not a military state, of resisting the rebellion of two hundred and fifty millions of subjects? Do you say, as we conquered them before, we could them again? But I explained that we did not conquer them. I showed you that of the army which won our victories four-fifths consisted of native troops. That we were able to hire these native troops for service in India, was due to the fact that the feeling of nationality had no existence then. Now if the feeling of a common nationality began to exist there only feebly, if without inspiring any active desire to drive out the foreigner, it only created a notion that it was shameful to assist him in maintaining his dominion, from that day almost our Empire would cease to exist. For of the army by which it is garrisoned two-thirds consist of native soldiers. Imagine what an easy task the Italian Patriots would have had before them, if the Austrian Government which they desired to expel had depended not upon Austrian but upon Italian soldiers! Let us suppose —not even that the native army mutinied —but simply that a native army could not any longer be levied. In a moment the impossibility of holding India would become manifest to us. For it is a condition of our Indian Empire that it should be held without any great effort. As it was acquired without much effort on the part of the English State, it must be retained in the same way. We are not prepared to bury millions or army upon army in defending our acquisition. The moment India began really to show herself what we so idly imagine her to be, a conquered nation, that moment we should recognise perforce the impossibility of retaining her."

I shall leave this passage to speak for itself. Does it not explain the psychology of the present movement? For, what have we seen, on every side, as Mahatma Gandhi has gone from place to place and province to province? Have we not seen just that very "feeling of a common nationality," on which Sir John Seeley lays so much stress? Have we not seen the "notion created," as Seeley says, "that it was shameful to assist the foreigner in maintaining his dominion?" Have we not begun to realise, in our humiliation, that we are regarded as a conquered *nation*? Surely all these things have come to pass. May we not then hope, that the end is not far distant; that Swaraj may be even now knocking at our very door, seeking to enter, and that it is we ourselves and not the British who are shutting it out?

I would take one other passage in conclusion, which has become almost equally famous. Sir John Seeley has been discussing the well-known historical maxim that revolutions do not occur when people are at the lowest depth of misery, but when they are looking up and recovering hope. He then goes on as follows:—

"But if India does begin to breathe as a single national whole—and our own rule is perhaps doing more than ever was done by former Governments to make this possible —then no such explosion of despair, even if there was cause for it, would be needed. For in that case the feeling would gain the native army, and on the native army ultimately we depend. We could subdue the mutiny of 1857, formidable as it was,

(Continued in Column 5.)

THE MYSTERIOUS WARNING.

FURTHER DISORDER FEARED IN GERMANY.

REVOLUTIONARY PROPOSALS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 26.
Recd. 12-45 p.m. Feb. 28.

A Berlin telegram says an explanation of the mysterious warning contained in the "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" that further disorders might arise in Germany, is given by the Berlin correspondent of a Munich paper, who states that Ehrhart, the chief supporter of the Kapp revolt, proposed to the Industrial Magnate, Stinnes, that if the German Government again broke down in the negotiations with the Entente, Stinnes should overthrow the Government and assume dictatorship. Stinnes refused describing the plan as crany. It is stated that Ludendorff previously refused a similar proposal and that Ehrhart's following is no more than four thousand men.

DETAILS OF MACROOM AMBUSH.

ATTACKERS' WELL-PLANNED SCHEME

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 26.
Recd. 12-45 p.m. Feb. 28.

The latest details of the ambush near Macroom show that the preparations for the attack were on an extensive scale. It is stated that the road was mined where the attackers opened an intense fire which was followed by the first explosion.

According to another account the road was completely blocked by fallen trees, boulders and other obstacles so that the police were forced to dismount and take cover. The attackers also used bombs. After a lengthy battle the attackers closed in on three sides compelling the police to retreat towards Macroom. A running fight continued until Macroom was practically in sight. The dead and the wounded are being brought to Macroom which is in a state of alarm. All the inhabitants have been ordered into their houses.

AFTER THE MACROOM AMBUSH.

SINN FEINERS PURSUED BY MILITARY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 26.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Feb. 28.

The Headquarters in Dublin state that after the Macroom ambush, a party of twenty Royal Fusiliers in motor-lorries pursued bands of rebels across mountainous and bogey region to the Cork-Kerry boundary where, owing to other rebels appearing on high ground behind the military, pursuit was abandoned. During the running fight which lasted for two hours two civilians were killed and one captured, but the military suffered no casualties. One constable who was wounded in ambush, died during the night. Macroom was quiet last night. It is reported that the killed include a Sinn Fein hostage who was carried in a motor-lorry. It is stated that blood-hounds were used to scour the countryside after the fight and that aeroplanes were employed to locate rebels and bomb them from their position. Many inhabitants of Macroom fearing reprisals have fled from the town.

U. S. SHIPPING DEPRESSION.

ESTIMATED LOSS OF OVER 6 MILLIONS STERLING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 26.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Feb. 28.

A New York message states that half the Shipping Board fleet or 616 vessels with the tonnage of one and a quarter million are now held up. The steamship officials believe that the height of shipping depression will not be reached until another hundred vessels are withdrawn from the trade. It is estimated that loss on the Board's vessels still operating will be £6,250,000 sterling during the first six months of 1921.

GROWING DEMAND FOR ECONOMY.

COALITIONISTS VOTE AGAINST GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 26.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Feb. 28.

The growing demand for State economy was reflected in the House of Commons last night when an additional £485,000 sterling was asked for buildings for the Office of Works. The original estimate was £4,523,000 sterling to which £315,000 was added in July. A motion by Sir Donald Maclean in favour of the reduction of the latest supplementary estimate was rejected by 88 votes to 78. Supporters of Government were hastily summoned to vote and included the Premier. Over forty coalitionists voted against the Government. The minority included Lord Robert Cecil and Lord Hugh Cecil.

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught during his brief stay in Poona took opportunity to pay a visit to Connaught House which was the residence of Royal children during the time, the Duke was C.I.-C of Bombay Army. (A. P.).

REPARATIONS CONFERENCE.

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS AT CHEQUERS.

CABINET TO DISCUSS IRISH QUESTIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 26.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Feb. 28.

Though the German delegates do not arrive until Monday, the Premier has been busy during the week-end preparing for the conference with them. His guests already at his residence, Chequers, include M. Briand, M. Berthelot and Sir Hamar Greenwood, while Marshal Foch, General Weygand and Field-Marshal Wilson have requested permission by telegraph to reach Chequers by Sunday to attend what is obviously an important preliminary conference. Lord D'Abernon, British Ambassador at Berlin, will also be there.

The presence of Sir Hamar Greenwood suggests that the seriousness of Government's position arising out of the Crozier affair will be discussed. It is understood that the Cabinet will pay special attention to the Irish question before the German Reparations Conference opens.

GREEK PATRIARCH IN LONDON.

The picturesque medley of London's political visitors will be augmented by the arrival on Monday of the Greek Oecumenical Patriarch who is coming to plead the cause of unredeemed Greeks in the Near East and to draw closer the bonds between the Greek and Anglican Churches. This is the first time that any Greek Patriarch has visited London.

GERMAN COUNTER-PROPOSALS.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS TO FORM PART OF REPARATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Feb. 26.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Feb. 28.

The "Daily Chronicle" correspondent in Berlin states that the German counter-proposals will urge the formation of great International production and selling syndicates and the allotment of a certain proportion of German Industrial products to Allies as reparations with perhaps part payment in gold.

NAVAL DEFENCE OF EMPIRE

TO BE DISCUSSED IN DOMINION PREMIERS' CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 26.
Recd. 12-45 p.m. Feb. 28.

Ottawa.—In the Dominion House of Commons to-day, Mr. Crerar, the leader of the Agrarians, referring to the statement by Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons, that it was too much to expect "These small islands to undertake the whole burden of Naval defence of the Empire" said that this was a significant declaration bearing on the forthcoming conference of the Dominion Premiers. Sanction of the Parliament should be obtained before Canada was committed to any such emergency defence or other Imperial arrangement. He urged Premier Meighen" to step warily in the negotiations in this connection."

PARLIAMENT AND SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

SELECT COMMITTEE TO DISCUSS RELATIONSHIP.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 26.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Feb. 28.

The "Morning Post" states that Sir William Davison proposes to ask the Premier to appoint a Select Committee to enquire into the present position of the Secretary of State for India in relation to Parliament in view of the changes effected by the Government of India Act and especially with regard to his power in controlling the action of States Governors.

He also intends, according to the journal, to suggest that in the warrant for the appointment of new and succeeding Viceroys the old practice of reserving the right to pardon political prisoners to the Crown should be restored.

ATTEMPT TO FORCE UP COTTON PRICES.

GOVT. DECLINES FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON. Feb. 25.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Feb. 28.

Cairo.—Government has declined to offer any financial assistance to the Co-operative Syndicate which was formed in January for the purpose of holding two million cantars of cotton with the assistance of banks and which had approached Government urging it to buy two million cantars in order to force up prices.

The "New Empire" of Calcutta understands that the four-day working of Calcutta Jute Mills is practically assured as from the 1st April for a period of three months. Dish money will be allowed to workers for the day not worked. (A.P.)

RASH BEHARI GHOSE DEAD.

INDIA'S GREATEST JURIST.

CLOSE OF A BRILLIANT CAREER.

Dr. Sir Rash Behari Ghose died on Monday morning, at one o'clock, at his Calcutta residence.

A LIFE-SKETCH.

The late Dr. Sir Rash Behari Ghose the acknowledged leader of the vakil bar in the High Court of Calcutta, at the present day who died yesterday is an admitted fact that as a jurist, a legislator and a successful advocate, he is the foremost man of his generation among his countrymen. He has been the architect of his own fortune and he had nothing but his own brains to start in life with.

Dr. Ghose is the eldest son of Babu Juggobundoo Ghose and was born in an obscure village, Torekona, in the District of Burdwan, on the 23rd December, 1845.

Dr. Ghose received his early education at the town of Bankura. While in his sixteenth year he appeared at the Entrance Examination in December, 1860, and passed it in the second division. From Bankura Dr. Ghose removed to Calcutta early in 1861 and prosecuted his further studies at the Presidency College. He showed himself to the best advantage in the first Examination in Arts at which he presented himself in December, 1862, and he headed the list of successful candidates; almost the same success attended him at the B.A. degree examination in January, 1865, and he was the first Indian student who passed the M.A. examination in English with first class honours, which he did in January, 1866.

He passed his Bachelor of Laws degree examination in 1867.

Dr. Ghose enrolled as a vakil of the High Court of Calcutta on the 5th February, 1867.

Four years after Dr. Ghose appeared at the Honours-in-Law Examination of the Calcutta University and satisfied the High standard required of the candidates at this examination and was declared to have passed with success in 1871. Four years later he was selected to fill the chair of the Tagore professor of law, and the subject he was to lecture upon, had been selected to be the Law of Mortgages in India. His lectures which embodied the result of his studies and are of value to the lawyer of the present day, were highly useful and interesting, and when they came out in a collected shape, they took their place in the front rank of Indian text-books on the subject. The Indian Legislature had not yet codified the law of mortgages and the need of a text-book embodying the principles on the subject and placing the leading cases in an easily accessible form, was very great, till the passing of the Transfer of Property Act in 1882.

In codifying the Law of Mortgages in India, Dr. Whitley Stokes, the Law member of the Supreme Council, found Dr. Ghose's book of great value to him and he has prominently noticed this fact in his edition of the "Anglo-Indian Codes."

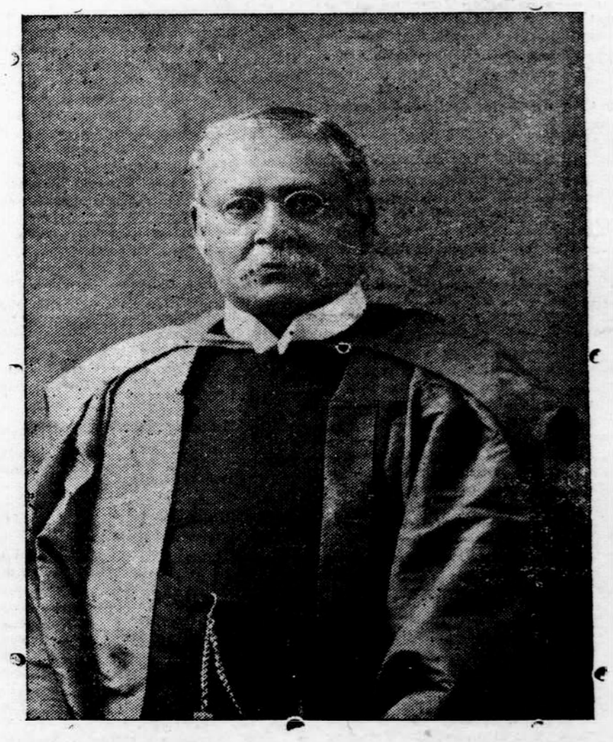
A lawyer of such profound knowledge both of the theory and practice of law and of such unquestioned abilities as a scholar, cannot fail to be appreciated in the long run. It is a delight to hear an important argument of Rash Behari Ghose. He is a very strenuous advocate when he is convinced in his own mind that he is in the right, but he is always eminently fair to his adversary and always candid in his relations to the bench. He likes to argue question of law more than questions of fact.

He was appointed for the first time as an examiner at the B.L. Examination of the Calcutta University in 1877, and he was nominated a Fellow of the University in 1879 at the instance of Sir William Markby, then Vice-Chancellor of the University. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1884 and was elected a member of the Calcutta University Syndicate in 1887, in which capacity he remained till 1889. In 1889 he was appointed a member of the Bengal Legislative Council and on the resignation of his seat in the Supreme Council by the late Sir Romesh Chandra Mitter, Dr. Ghose was selected to fill the vacancy in 1891 and was re-appointed for another term in 1893. He was elected President of the faculty of law of the University of Calcutta in 1893, and continued to be so till 1895. He was created a Companion of the Indian Empire in 1896 in recognition of his valuable labours in the Supreme Council, where he not only took an intelligent interest in all question then before the Council and taking part in the debates concerning them, but also he introduced two bills of his own of a highly important nature. One of these bills provided for adding a section to the Code of Civil Procedure enabling any person whose immoveable property had been sold in execution of a decree to get back his property if within thirty days of the day of sale he put into Court the amount of the purchase-money with five per cent. in addition. Another bill provided for the partition of joint family property and aimed at preventing strangers coming into portions of a joint dwelling house, if any co-sharer was willing to pay the same price which a stranger had paid for the portion of the dwelling house of which he sought possession. Both these bills were accepted by the Government and have been passed into law.

Dr. Ghose has been prominently before the public for the last ten years in connection with his political activities and public duties. As Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Twenty-second Indian National Congress, held in the City of Palaces in December, 1906, Dr. Ghose delivered a speech which would fitly rank with the best productions of the English language. Three months later Dr. Ghose, from his place in the Imperial Legislative Council, delivered an equally able speech in the course of the Budget debate. Dr. Ghose gave eloquent expression to a grievance which is widely felt all over India in the matter of Civilian District Judges being mostly below the mark in the discharge of their duties as Civil Judges, especially during the first few years of their incumbency in the office of District Judge. Dr. Ghose rendered invaluable service in connection with the Civil Procedure Code Bill of 1908 which has since become law. We must also notice the remarkable speech which Dr. Ghose delivered in the Supreme Council on the 1st of November 1907, in supporting his vote against the Seditious Meetings Act. With a wealth of legal learning, which all his official colleagues had to profess respect and admiration, for he showed how the Act then being considered was an exceptional piece of legislation which was not modelled on the jurisprudence of any European country except perhaps Russia, although the seditious agitator was not an unknown figure

(Continued on next page.)

LATE DR. SIR RASH BEHARI GHOSE.



Born 23 Dec. 1845. Died 28 Feb. 1921.

"INDIA'S GREAT SON."

LATE SIR RASH BEHARI GHOSE.

TRIBUTES IN COUNCIL OF STATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Feb. 28.

The Council of State met again after four days when the President Mr. Muddiman referring to the death of Sir Rash Behari Ghose paid an eloquent tribute to the departed soul. He said Sir Rash Behari was the member of these councils as early as 1890 and was closely associated with the constitutional progress of India. Even under the new reforms, regardless of his own comforts he stood for election and they had great hopes that as a member of this house Sir Rash Behari would have brought into their deliberations wide wisdom and his great experience of public affairs. In regard to the constitutional progress of India he had rendered the greatest service to his country. He had wide sympathies and was above all communities. Personally the president had a profound respect for his professional attainments and his generosity in education. In the Rash Behari India had lost a true friend and it would take a long time before the gap which his departure had created would be filled.

Sir William Vincent on behalf of the Government associated himself with the views of the president. While in Calcutta the Home Member had known him as a man of great learning, eloquence and possessed of extraordinary mastery of the principles of English law. His generosity in education and charity in other affairs was one of which India had every reason to be grateful. If he had been spared for longer years he would have been of the greatest value to this council. The Home Member wished to convey to the relatives of the deceased the assurance of very deep sympathy with them in their loss.

TRUEST FRIEND.

Sir M. B. Dadabhoy on behalf of non-official members associated himself with what had fallen from the president and Home Member and said that as one who had sat with the deceased in Lord Minto's council he had learnt to appreciate his sterling merits, great virtues and cosmopolitan views. In Sir Rash Behari Ghose India had lost one of its greatest sons and truest friends, a great philanthropist and true and faithful worker and this Council had lost a personality who would not only had adorned it but would have been of great and valuable help on the eve of reforms.

The president agreed with Sir William Vincent that a message of condolence and sympathy be conveyed to the family of the deceased.

NANKHANA SAHEB TRAGEDY.

About twenty-five questions were put and answered. In reply to Sirdar Jogendra Singh's question on Nankhana Saheb tragedy Sir William Vincent referred the member to local Governments press communiques and his own speech in the Assembly. Sirdar Jogendra Singh in a supplementary question asked what steps did local Government take to prevent the disturbance as it was alleged that they had expected it?

Sir William Vincent:—The question better have been put in the local Council.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.

Sir William Vincent moved that the bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 and the Court Fees Act 1870 be referred to a Joint Committee of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly and that Joint Committee should consist of twelve members. The Home Member said that legal experts would be appointed on the Committee and the number has been restricted to twelve members as an examination of bill would take a long time. He would be glad to receive suggestions of members for particular nomination.

The motion was put to vote and carried.

Sir William Vincent introduced the Bill to validate certain indentures, transfering properties formerly held by certain enemy missions in trustees and for incorporation of such trustees and for other purposes. The Home Member said the object of the Bill was to validate action which has been taken in connection with property formerly belonging to certain enemy missions. Under the provisions of the Enemy Trading Act 1916 the properties belonging to those missions were vetoed by various custodians of enemy property in certain provinces. The present bill provided for the incorporation of each of Board of Trustees and for validation of appointment of trustees in future. The bill also validated indentures by which properties were transferred to trustees.

BURMA REFORMS.

DISCUSSION IN COUNCIL OF STATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Feb. 28.

In the Council of State, at to-day's sitting after the official business was over Mr. Maung Po Bye moved:—

"That this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council (a) to urge the Home Government to settle the Reforms Scheme of Burma as early as possible (b) to communicate with the Home Government expressing a hope that if the Burma Reform Scheme, is committed for examination to a Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament, arrangements be made to allow some members of this Council and the Legislative Assembly to be examined and attend before that Committee, (c) to revise the electoral rules of both the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly concerning Burma in the matter of qualification of electors and in the preparation of the electoral rolls."

Mr. Maung Po Bye in a long speech, narrated Burma's grievances.

Mr. Holberton said the question was of vital importance and added that Burma had "a deep-seated and long-standing grievance against the Government of India.

After Sir William Vincent had replied to the debate, Mr. Maung Po Bye pressed his resolution and when put by parts, the second part relating to a deputation of some members of the Council and the Assembly for the examination before the Joint Committee was lost by a large majority and the other two parts were carried.

The Council then adjourned till to-day (March 1) when it would meet at Metcalfe House.

"BOUND TO BE MODIFIED."

FRENCH OPINION ON TREATY OF SEVRES.

HOSTILE ATTITUDE OF BRITISH PRESS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 28.
Recd. 0-10 a.m., March 1.

While Paris papers refer to yesterday's discussions at the Near Eastern Conference as:—"Most gratifying" "A diplomatic success" and "Briand in harmony with Lloyd George," little enthusiasm is apparent in the English Press, which states that the proposed Commission of Enquiry into the populations of Smyrna and Thrace is not liked by the British Government, who consider that everything was sufficiently examined before the treaty of Sevres was drafted. According to Reuter's correspondent in Paris, the point of view adopted by authoritative French circles is that the Treaty of Sevres was largely due to the magnetic charm of Venizelos and was bound eventually to be modified and that the decision of the Conference is not connected with the return of Constantine, but is an inevitable evolution with a view to the establishment of Peace with Turkey. French politicians also express the opinion that an independent Bulgarian outlet to the Aegean Sea will be necessary in order to please the Balkans.

A GENUINELY ARAB STATE

MR. CHURCHILL'S DREAM.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Feb. 26.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Feb. 28.

The "Daily News" has reason to believe that Mr. Churchill contemplates, he will be dramatically repaid by the development of his policy with regard to the three Arab provinces of Mosul, Baghdad and Basrah, namely, by the creation of a genuinely Arab State supported by a mandatory with purely administrative advice and assistance and not with armed control and with the Emir Feisul at its head.

NEW PERSIAN PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 26.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Feb. 28.

It is announced that the Shah has nominated Sayed Zineddin, one of the leaders of the Persian Cossack movement, to be Premier to form a new Cabinet.

MIDDLE EAST DEPARTMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Feb. 25.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Feb. 28.

The Middle East Department will be controlled by Mr. J. E. Shuckburgh who will be assisted by Mr. R. W. Dullard and Major H. W. Young. The adviser on Arab Affairs will be Lieut.-Colonel T. E. Lawrence.

BURMA IN THE MELTING POT

UNIVERSITY BOYCOTT FIGURES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, Feb. 26.

At to-day's meeting of the Legislative Council Bills to amend the Burma Village Act and to suppress brothels and immoral traffic were introduced and referred to Select Committees. A Burman member had given notice of questions, but was not present when the meeting opened but the replies intended to be given were handed to the Press. They showed that out of 692 students on the University College rolls 462 were affected by the strike and 147 out of 164 on Judson College rolls. Regarding schools affected out of 7,200 students on the rolls 4,226 were absent. Out of the 55 privately managed schools affected, seven were converted into national schools. Excluding these seven with 16,250 boys on the rolls, the number of the pupils of the A.V. schools was 36,049 of whom 11,967 are absentees. The summoning of the A.C. Education Conference was referred to and an enquiry may be undertaken to enable promotion of five pupils to be placed half-yearly, also University Senate's new regulation enabling the specially recommended students to take Intermediate examination in one year, instead of two. The Conference will also consider suggestions put forward by the All-Burma Vernacular Association.

On the position of the Reform Schemes it was stated that the decision of the Legislative Council in favour of Diarchy was communicated to India for transmission to the Secretary of State. No reply was received from England yet.

COUNCIL IMPRESSIONS.

(From our Special Representative.)

Sir Narayen as Schoolmaster.

Monday, Feb. 28.

The reformed Legislative Council like a group of school children promoted to a new class, has to be taught the responsibilities of increase in work, and Sir Narayan, the President, makes a laudable effort to play the kindly and yet firm schoolmaster. After a short session on Saturday whose monotony was pleasantly interrupted by a single notable speech of the member from Satara, Mr. Rale, the Council met to-day again for the discussion of the budget. As this was the last day for such a discussion, Sir Narayan was anxious to see that every shade of opinion was given an opportunity to express its views, and after 3-30 in the afternoon he called upon the Government members to reply to the various criticisms made regarding the budget. The parliamentary theory is that a member who catches the speaker's eye, has the right to address the House, the practice initiated by the President of our local Council considerably departs from this theory. It is open for any member of the Government to stand up at any time in his place and catch the speaker's eye and proceed to make a contribution to the debate from the Government side, but the idea of allowing him a special reservation of time is novel and peculiar. It is hardly in consonance with parliamentary tradition that the Government bench must have the *last word* on any debate.

Sir Narayan had to make valiant but unsuccessful efforts to-day to make honourable members realise what is relevant and what is not to the general issue involved in any discussion on the budget. Mr. Kambli who began the legislative business to-day, had to be asked twice what general principle he was illustrating by his detailed criticism about particular appointments. He was followed by Mr. Chikodi who showed remarkable patience in trying to appreciate the objections of the President to his occasional wanderings into matters of detail. The fact is that members do not yet know how to encroach upon the rule in the standing orders which lays down that in any budget discussion, no proposal can be made for any increase or any alteration in the account. They are however left perfectly free to suggest reductions and omissions. Sir Narayan as a persevering schoolmaster tried his best to make his pupils understand this principle. Another feature of the budget debate as laid down in the rules is that the members cannot make detailed criticism about any particular item in the budget; they are at this stage only to criticise the general policy of the budget, utilising the individual items only as illustrations in support. A clever member with a knowledge of parliamentary forms of debate can get out of the difficulties easily by repeating in the principle clause of a big paragraph what principle he is attacking and then in a series of secondary clauses bring in a good deal of illustrative detail, particularising individual items of expenditure. The fact that Government was spending more than twenty lakhs for example was brought to the notice of the Council again and again this afternoon, so was the fact that the budget contained extensive additions to the salaries of the All-India Services, some of these additions being criticised in individual detail.

A Welcome Addition.

The speech of the day was that of Mr. Ibrahim Haji. He entered a spirited protest against the extravagance of the budget proposals. He has a parliamentary manner and a pleasing form of address, and he was listened to attentively, by a House which since the morning had thinned out considerably. Mr. Lawrence tried to catch the President's eye at the same time as Mr. Haji, but the Chief Secretary was told by the President that his turn should come next. Mr. Haji regretted that there were no two separate budgets, one for the reserved subjects, and another for the transferred batch. His grievance was that the budget had neither spirit nor policy. The House was amused when he told the members that the old Council was a body of capitalists, legislating for the benefit of capitalists, but that they the members of the enlarged New Council were representatives of the masses, and could be trusted to legislate for the benefit of the rural millions, and he protested vigorously that the budget contained nowhere any indication that these rural masses would be primarily benefited. Mr. Lawrence, the Chief Secretary then made a speech in two halves, the recess dividing his contribution to the debate. Copiously supplied with typed notes, he entered a protest against the remark that the masses could not be benefited by the budget proposals. Rao Sahib Dadubhai Desai from Nadiad then followed with a speech, remarkable for the almost studied slowness of its delivery. He made a really useful contribution to the general criticism of the budget, bringing in several novel points. One which the Finance Member seemed to appreciate, and which reminded one of the efforts of Mr. Upasani in the old Council was his contention that the Government was not doing its duty by the cotton cultivators in taxing them for the benefit of Bombay development. As regards Gujarat his own part of the country he made the telling point, that only twenty lakhs had been spent until now on irrigation in Gujarat, which had been subject to famines every two years for the last twenty years, "we pay", said the hon. member, "twenty-five per cent. of our gross income towards the general expenditure, and what do we receive"? an additional tax on the cotton cultivators, Mr. Dadubhai had to be called to order for wandering into details. In a most imperturbable manner he proceeded with his speech and made his points.

The Responsibility of Office.

It was at this stage that the President called upon the Ministers to speak, beginning from the end of the Ministerial bench. The Hon. Shaikh Gulam Hussain was the first to speak. It was remarkable how the responsibility of office changes the tenor of criticism. The hon. member who in a former Council was the first to make vehement demands on the Finance Minister of the time for a larger provision of money for construction of roads by district local boards in Sindh, was this afternoon carefully explaining to the Council how the provision made this year was the best available, and he went on justifying several other items of expenditure. The Hon. Mr. Mehta who followed was found to be an enthusiast regarding forest development. Here was a department in his opinion which the more you spent on it, the more profit it gave you, and he thus justified the additional expenditure on that department. The Minister of Education followed, and like his colleagues had to meet several questions from members who interrupted the flow of their speeches, by raising points of order. Some humour was added to the debate, by a member asking a question of Mr. Paranjpye in Marathi, and practically making a speech while framing a question. He expected some enlightenment. The Education Minister answered in English. The anxious questioner declared he could not understand the answer. It was a pity, said the President, that the hon. questioner did not understand English. The President after a point of order had been raised by the over-eloquent Mr. Haji regarding the doubtful validity of a member asking a question in vernacular, declared that he was taking steps in the matter. Perhaps an English translation of such questions or such speeches will be made officially available to the Council. It would be interesting however if the Council comes to listen to speeches on the resolutions, one in Marathi, another in Urdu, another in Kanarese and another in Konkani, after which the European member-in-charge is expected to answer the various points made. This evening, the speeches on the Government bench were remarkable for their practical brevity. One need say hardly anything about the reply of the Finance Member. It was brief and pointed, and as usual lacked the charm of gaining any converts to the Government view. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad however made the interesting announcement that members would be given a suitable opportunity to discuss the development scheme.

To-morrow the House will settle down to a heavy agenda.

"ATTAIN SWARAJ TO-MORROW."

BY GIVING UP FOREIGN CLOTH,

MR. GANDHI'S ADVICE AT KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 28.

Speaking in Urdu at the Khilafat Conference yesterday, Mr. Gandhi said that within the remaining seven months upto October they would decide the Khilafat question and attain Swaraj. They could not draw the sword but would produce the power of drawing the sword after Swaraj was attained. The Viceroy used to laugh at them, but now he wanted to cooperate with them. He advised the boycott of British goods and giving up of foreign cloth by which means they would get Swaraj to-morrow.

RESOLUTION AGAINST CONFERRING OF TITLES.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 28.

Mr. Mohmad Faiz Khan has given notice of a resolution that the Governor-General should discontinue conferring of titles given by him, as is the case in Canada and other large self-governing Dominions of the British Empire.

MESSRS. BOULTON BROS. & CO. (INDIA) LTD.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 27.

Messrs. Boulton Bros. and Company, of 39 Old Broad Street, London, E.C., have decided to transfer their interests in India to a new company, which has been registered as Boulton Bros. and Co. (India) Ltd. Mr Lalji Narainji of Bombay is also transfering certain interests to the company. The Board will include Mr. Robert Boulton, Chairman; Mr. W. W. Boulton and Mr. Lalji Narainji.

The head office of the company will be situate at 10, Alipore Road, Delhi. In this connection we learn that Messrs. Boulton Bros. and Co. have entered into provisional agreements to sell to the Alliance Bank of Simla the banking business in London which they have carried in succession to the Delhi and London Bank, the Indian business of which bank was amalgamated with the Alliance Bank Simla in 1916. This will form the nucleus of the London Office, which the directors of the Alliance of Simla have aready annunced their decision to open. Messrs. Boulton Bros. and Co. will continue their business of an issue and finance house as heretofore.

Thus by mutual agreement will be terminated the close connection which has existed between the Alliance Bank of Simla and Messrs. Boulton Bros. and Co. whereby the latter acted as the London correspondents for the former, but, we understand that Messrs. Robert and William will retain their seats on the Board of the Bank, which has been brought to its full strength of nine directors by the recent election of Mr. G. Stapeldon and Mr. L. A. Davis. Mr. Robert Boulton has, however, resigned his position of Chairman of the Alliance Bank of Simla in view of his becoming chairman of the new company and of his increasing other interests in India.

Sir Robert Baden Powell has written a letter to Mr. G. S. Arundale, Chief Commissioner of Indian Boy Scouts, expressing delight at what he saw of the splendid boys during the time that he was in Madras and commending the resourcefulness and ability with which under his direction they organised and put up scout village and various displays given by Boy Scouts when village was open.

A "FAMINE BUDGET"!

(Continued from page 5.)

education and therefore for the benefit of the classes, but the vast proportion is for primary education. Can that be truly described as a matter of indifference to the masses?

Take Medical and Public Health. In 1915-16 the joint expenditure was 24 lakhs of rupees; in this budget it is 84 lakhs. Is it correct to say that the masses will not benefit from that additional 60 lakhs of rupees?

Two or three members here got up after Mr. Lawrence had finished and wanted to speak. The President said it was only fair that the other side should be given an opportunity of answering the arguments raised by the members. It would be to the advantage of the members to hear the Government officials. He called upon Mr. Hidayatullah to speak.

OFFICIAL EXPLANATION.

Shaik Gulam Hussein Hidayatullah said the increase of 40 lakhs in the provision for P. W. D. was on account of the increase in the Establishment charges. The increase was only 22 per cent and they represented the bare necessaries. He would be glad to make any reduction if that could be done without impairng the efficiency of the Department. Mr. Godbole had complained about the roads, and showed that the prosperity of a country depended upon good communications, and hence every provision had been made to give liberal grants for roads.

Replying to Mr. Sathe's complaint that the present system of doles to local bodies at the sweet will of the Government should be abolished and some definite system should be introduced. The speaker said the whole question was under the consideration of Government and they would come to a definite decision in the matter. He also assured the Council that some provision had been made in the Budget for the purpose of providing drinking water in rural areas.

Mr. C. V. Mehta said the unpleasant nature of the discussion was due to several causes which had resulted in a deficit. He did not think that, henceforth, it would be possible for the Government to balance the income and expenditure without recourse to fresh taxation. Another complaint in regard to the Budget was that the members were given very short time to digest the mass of figures; but the members of Government were also suffering from the same grievance. He said several departments like the Cooperative Department were suffering from an abnormal insufficiency of men, but Government could not have starved those department in decency without injury to public interests. That being the case it was a choice between two evils, and he thought Government did correctly in facing the expenditure which the Council would have to face ultimately.

"UNFAIR DIVISION OF REVENUE."

Coming to the Excise Department he said the income was an increasing one, but the growth was only to be got at the expense of the people. The Forest Department was also a growing department and for every rupee they spent on it they would get Rs. 1½ in the course of time. One-third of the timber which came from the forests in this Presidency was got through Government agency, and in the course of time he hoped the Forest Department would be as paying a department as the Excise. He then complained that they had to face a deficit owing to the action of the Government of India, by whom an unfair division of the revenue had been made. They had held a meeting in that very hall, under the presidency of their President, when resolutions had been passed against the injustice done to the Bombay Presidency. He hoped that the Council would strengthen the hands of the Government in askin gfor redress from the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT IN DIFFICULT POSITION

Mr. R. P. Paranjpye said he was in the peculiar position of one whose demands for extra expenditure would be generally welcomed by the members One member had told the Council that they had not done anything this year for Primary Education. He regretted equally that they were not able to spend much on Primary Education. It was because in the present days of increased prices they would not be able to put through the whole programme. The Government were faced with a difficult position

QUESTION IN MARATHI.

A Maratha member at this stage asked a questsion in Marathi to the speaker.

Mr. Haji rising to a point of order said that an English translation had to be supplied two or three days before a speech was made in the vernacular.

The President said Mr. Haji was perfectly out of order and he was not going to have his time wasted by such interruptions, as Mr. Haji had not understood the rules properly.

The Maratha member asked that his question should be answered in Marathi by the Minister concerned.

The President said it was nobody's fault if the Hon. member did not know English. He could not understand the proceedings because he did not learn English and it was his own fault He did not know whether they could make any arrangements. At the present time it was unfortunate the member did not know the English language.

Continuing Mr. Paranjpye said Government would indemnify the Bombay Municipality to the extent of half the cost they would spend on primary education. Provision had also been made for the education of backward classes, and a scheme had already been put forward.

The same Maratha member rose in his seat and said when the Minister could speak the Marathi language he could easily answer his question.

The President hoped that the member would not interrupt again, because the time that was available was very short. He could not compel the Minister to speak in English because the rules said he could speak in English if he wanted, as most of the members understood that language. The situation would adjust itself in course of time, said the President.

Mr. S. K. Bole said that the order was in respect of speeches and not in respect of questions.

The President: I have given my order in respect of the point of order. I do not like to be interrupted.

PRIMARY EDUCATION WOULD COST FIVE CRORES.

Mr Paranjpye, continuing, said if they introduced compulsory primary education it would cost them something like five crores of rupees and that was not practical politics at all. Coming to Mr Chitale's point that literacy had not advanced at all, he said that that was the case in many other provinces also, and they were considering what steps should be undertaken in that regard. He had every vague ideas, and he would work them out with the expert officials of his Department. As to nightschools he said they could only be successful if they were conducted by enthusiastic men, and it was no use if the Municipality undertook to conduct them. They were spending more this year on secondary and higher education, and he was also considering the question of technical education by appointing a committee under Sir M. Vishweshawraya to go into the question. If the scheme cost them something like 30/40 lakhs of rupees then they would not be able to proceed with it, otherwise they would take it up at once. At any rate he would consider himself most fortunate if he could make a beginning during his tenure in that direction

DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad said in reference to the Bombay Development Scheme he did not propose to go into the details at that stage. But he would make a full statement on the various items in the Budget on another occasion. Referring to the Back Bay scheme he said they would reclaim something like 1,140 acres, and after providing for a park etc., they would have 700 acres for residential purposes and the costs per yard would come to about Rs. 10, and compared to the present values of land in the city they would at least make a profit of 30 crores of rupees, if not 50 crores.

Rao Bahadur Chitale asked whether the Scheme was not for the classes.

Sir Chimanlal said the Bombay Development Scheme was not for the classes only.

Rao Bahadur Chitale said he was referring to the Back Bay Scheme, and whether it was not for the classes when it was finished

Sir Chimanlal said it would be for those people who could afford to buy land there, and the Government would be able to devote the profit for the good of the people. Government were going to provide fifty thousand tenements for the poor people under the Development Scheme. Coming to the rumours prevalent that the Contract was going to be given to a British firm the speaker said there never was any intention of giving preference to a British firm If anything they wanted to give preference to Indian firms. Another idea was that they would have to give preference to the British manufacturers. But that mistake had arisen owing to the specification where it was said that articles of British Empire manufacture should be given. But no such restriction would be inserted in the specification now. If there were things of Indian manufacture equally well made they would buy them. and there never was any idea of giving preference to British firms, and he strongly repudiated the rumours that they intended giving preference to British firms.

EXTRAORDINARY DIFFICULTIES.

Sir W. H. Hayward said he wanted to emphasise the extraordinary difficulties with which they were faced in the preparation of the Budget. No one would suggest that the Budget was not a deficit Budget and that it was a satisfactory Budget. It was obvious, therefore, that retrenchment must be in every department, and if funds were absolutely necessary they would have to look for fresh resources. The Budget must be treated as a transitional Budget by the members, and it was such. Retrenchment had been very much before their eyes, during the few weeks preceding the Budget. Salaries of subordinate judges had been increased, and he hoped that the reorganisation scheme they had in view would result in a large reduction of the staff. He repudiated the statement by the member for Ahmedabad that the Budget was not for the welfare of the people but for the welfare of the officials. There was a large increase in all departments like Education, Sanitation, etc., and they would be failing in the first duty of a civilised government if they did not provide means for the preservation of peace and order. It was a great misrepresentation to say that it was not for the welfare of the people. but for the good of the officers. Many members had suggested the abolition of the posts of Assistant Collectors, but that was not feasible. As it was a transitional Budget he hoped the members would help the Government.

"A FAMINE BUDGET."

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah said owing to the famine conditions prevailing in certain parts of the Presidency it was a famine budget. In reference to the suggestion of Mr. Garud he said all kinds of relief measures had been taken in those parts which had been affected by famine conditions. Government would be quite prepared to consider any further measures which might be suggested by the members for the relief of the famine areas. With regard to the manner and method of collection of the land revenue the speaker said Government would be too willing to consider any suggestions that might be made in the matter. With regard to the point raised by Mr. Trivedi that in a large number of cases where land had been acquired or was being acquired under the Land Acquisition Act there was a legitimate grievance. He said the grievances were that a considerable amount of time had been occupied between the date of notification for acquisition and the actual date of award, and Government were considering means whether they could not remedy those grievances. About the complaint regarding the inadequacy of compensation he said they could appeal to a judicial tribunal against the award. Coming to the question of acquisition of land for industrial purposes he said that was likely to happen wherever there was industrial development, but Government would see that everything was done to give satisfaction by payment of compensation etc.

The President said the discussion must close that evening as the first session closed that day, and another session would begin to-day. Members would then have ample time for speaking in voting the grants.

Sir G. S. Curtis said official members would have to leave the meeting as they would have to prepare themselves for the next morning.

The President said he for one was prepared to sit until midnight but the members would have ample opportunities of replying. He called upon Sir G. Curtis to speak.

WHERE TO MAKE RETRENCHMENTS?

Sir G. Curtis said members had spoken about retrenchment but they had not said where the retrenchments should be made. Government would be glad to accept any suggestions about these retrenchments. Their difficulties were owing to the grants Government had to make in various directions acting according to the wishes of the Council. The recommendations had been made by the Council and the Government had followed them. Therefore, if the Budget was unfavourable Government was not at fault. Another cause was the rise of prices and they could not help it. Coming to the question of providing housing accommodation to Government officials, the speaker said, it had happened that when the officers came out to India from England they were unable to find a house to live, and Government officers must have decent houses to live in.

Mr. Godbole asked how the mercantile firms arranged about this matter.

Sir G. Curtis said some of the houses provided accommodation, but it was extraordinarily difficult and almost impossible to obtain houses in Bombay. Concluding, he said the Budget was not so bad as was tried to be made out by the Council.

The President said they would again meet at 12 o'clock to-day, when the Council would proceed to the voting of grants.

RASH BIHARI GHOSE DEAD.

(Continued from Previous Page.)

in those countries and modern Europe was honey-combed with secret societies of anarchists and socialists.

Dr. Ghose almost to the end of his life was in the full possession of his physical and intellectual vigour. He was a man of reformed views though he never aggressively put them before his countrymen. He availed himself of the long vacations of his Court in visiting France, Italy and England, not to speak of countries nearer India. His sympathies with the Congress movement are well-known to his countrymen, and on some occasions he had been induced to appear in the ranks of Congress delegates, during the early years of the Congress. He presided at the meeting that was held to condemn the administration of Lord Curzon after that erratic pro-consul made his celebrated speech at the Calcutta University Convocation and the tact with which he pronounced his indictment on that administration showed that he knew how to deal with complicated situations in political life. He did not adopt European modes of life or dress and his official dress is the *chapkan* and *choga* of his countrymen. He married twice but had no issue. He entertained strong affections for those nearly related to him and he did all that was necessary for their comfort and advancement in life. He used to go to bed very late and prolonged his studies till the small hours of the morning. Apart from his professional work he devoted still some hours every day to reading. He worked as hard as any living man. He was to have presided over the deliberations of the 23rd Indian National Congress at Surat but the Congress having proved abortive, a convention was formed under his presidency, which has drawn up two important creeds for the acceptance of those who would be loyal to the Congress—an event by the way, the most important in the annals of politics in India.

He presided successfully over the next year's sittings at Madras. He subscribed about 30 lakhs to the Calcutta University and to the new Hindu University at Benares. Recently his professional jubilee was celebrated with great pomp.

The late Sir Rashbeheri was elected to the Council State, where unfortunately he could not take his seat.

WILL TO BE OPENED ON MARCH 2

LARGE BENEFACTIONS TO PUBLIC EXPECTED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 28.

It is understood from Mr. H. M. Dutta, Solicitor, that the will of Sir Rash Behari Ghose, which is under a sealed cover and which will be opened by his executors on the 2nd proximo after 5 p.m. will be a highly interesting one, as we expect large benefactions to the public. Mr. Dutta is one of the executors.

The O. S. K. Steamer Ganges Maru left Colombo on the 22nd instant and is due here on the 26th instant.

The Travancore Legislative Council met on Thursday, Dewan presiding. (A. P.)

Mr. George Morgan, President of the European Association, Calcutta, had an interview with the Viceroy on Thursday.

In accordance with the settlement arrived at on Wednesday, Calcutta tramwaymen resumed work on Thursday. Cars ran as usual on all sections from the morning.

An Extraordinary "Gazette" notifies that in the case of foreign sterling money orders rates of commission shall be Rs. 1/12 for every sum of five shilling or fraction thereof.

LATEST CABLES

TURKISH AND ARMENIAN DELEGATIONS.

ADVOCACY OF CONFLICTING CLAIMS.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.
Recd. 1 a.m., March 1.

Mr. Lloyd George and M. Briand were absent from the conference over which Lord Curzon to-day presided. The Armenian delegation headed by Nubar Pasha on behalf of the Turkish Armenians and Shahonan on behalf of the Erivan Government was received by Lord Curzon, Sforza and some French Ministers at the Foreign Office. The delegation advanced the claims for a Greater Armenia based upon the Treaty of Sevres to include much of Cilicia as protection against aggression. The Turkish delegation headed by Bekirsami Bey afterwards contended that by the Turco-Armenian Treaty of 1920 Kars and Alexandropol which the Kemalists occupied were ceded to Turkey. It was pointed out that the Allies did not recognise the Treaty. Nubar Pasha to-day received a telegram from the Patriarch of Zaven from Constantinople alleging that the Turks had massacred 85 per cent. of the Armenian population in the regions of Kars and Alexandropol.

SAFEGUARDING OF ARMENIAN INTERESTS.

MODIFICATIONS TO BE LAID BEFORE SUPREME COUNCIL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb 26.
Recd. 1 a.m., March 1.

A communique issued after the meeting over which Lord Curzon presided at the Foreign Office this afternoon states that with regard to Kurdistan and Armenia, Bekirsami Bey declared that the Kurds had already large representation in the National Assembly at Angora and were enjoying wide local autonomy and did not desire independence.

With regard to Armenia, Lord Curzon pointed out that the Allied Powers had not the slightest intention of abandoning their obligation to constitute a united and stable Armenia. It was important in the interests of both the Turks and the Armenians to lay down a frontier, accepted by all parties, restoring to Armenia the districts of which she had recently been deprived and providing her with a secure national existence. M. Berthelot reaffirmed the intention of the French when retiring from the military occupation of Cilicia to safeguard the Armenians in Cilicia.

The meeting decided to submit formal proposals to the Supreme Council with regard to the possible modifications of the Kurdish and Armenian clauses of the Treaty of Sevres in the light of recent events.

"IMPOSSIBLE TO ACCEPT PARIS DEMANDS."

VIEWS OF GERMAN FINANCIAL EXPERTS.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.
Recd. 1 a.m., March 1.

Berlin.—It is semi-officially stated that the final sitting of the experts under the presidency of Von Simons it was unanimously concluded that the acceptance of the Paris demands was impossible on economic and financial grounds and that any attempt to find a solution on the basis of the Paris decisions must lead to collapse of the world's economic life. A memorandum approved by experts demonstrates in detail this impossibility. The experts declared that they unanimously agreed with the standpoint of the Imperial Government in its willingness to go to the limits of Germany's ability in the counter-proposals that are to be made.

GEORGIA ATTACKED BY SOVIET FORCES

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.
Recd. 1 a.m., March 1.

Constantinople.—A Georgian wireless message states that the entire Soviet forces in the Caucasus, Hussian, Azerbaijan and Armenia aer attacking George, whose troops are fighting bravely but have been compelled to retire.

WORK FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER OF LABOUR.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.
Recd. 0-10 a.m., March 1.

The Minister of Labour states that 17,009 "unemployed" are working on the construction of arterial roads and, in addition, an equal number are employed on road maintenance and repair work. 4,000 are occupied in preparations of housing schemes and 2,600 in decorating and repairing Government departments. 8,058 are working under short-time system on Admiralty and War Office establishments and 7,994 on Government Industrial establishments. The St. David's Committee has authorised grants to 110 local authorities to commence public works and it is expected that schemes will be sanctioned by which employment will be found for 19,955 men.

DUKE'S DEPARTURE.

ANOTHER "HARTAL."

BUSINESS AT STANDSTILL.

H. R. H'S MESSAGE TO ENGLAND.

The day of the departure of the Duke of Connaught was signallised by another *hartal* in the city. During His Royal Highness' stay in this city there have been altogether three *hartals* all successfully carried without any untoward incident. While the first *hartal* was the most successful one, the succeeding two were no less enthusiastic. As on the two previous occasions almost all the bazars in the city were closed, although some of the shops opened for business later in the day after the departure of the Duke. Crawford Market and Null Bazar were entirely closed, although a few of the vegetable stalls and meat shops were kept open. The cloth markets, Shaik Memon Street Abdur Rahman Street, Mandvi, Dana Bunder, Girgaum, Marwadi Bazar, Jhaveri Bazar, Bhuleshwar, all these places were almost entirely closed. Thus, business in the city, so far as the Indian community was concerned, was entirely at a standstill. Even such remote parts of the city as Jacobs Circle, Parel, etc., were affected by the Hartal.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting was held in the morning on Monday under the auspices of the Central Khilafat Committee at Kachi Dasa Oswal Jain Mahajanwadi, Khadak, Mandvi, when resolutions regarding the unsuccessful nature of the Duke's visit to this country, the reformed councils, the condemnation of the Municipal Corporations action etc., were again passed with great enthusiasm.

OFFICIAL SEND OFF.

On the conclusion of his officially arranged Indian tour His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught sailed Home from Apollo Bunder, yesterday, at 10 a.m. When His Royal Highness started from the Government House, a Guard of Honour formed by a British Infantry was drawn up and a salute of 31 guns was fired as the Duke left the Government House.

His Royal Highness drove in motor from the Government House by Walkeshwar Road Chowpatty, Sandhurst Bridge, Queen's Road, (upto Secretariat). Then His Royal Highness got in State carriage escorted by His Eycellency the Governor's Body Guard, two squadrons of Cavalry and a section of Artillery, and went up to Queen's statue, then took a turn into Waudby Road, and *via* Tata Mansion came to Hornby Road, thence to Esplanade Road. The troops of the Bombay Garrison lined the road from Esplanade Road to the Bunder.

THE INTRODUCTIONS.

On arrival at the Bunder His Royal Highness inspected the Naval Guard of Honour and a Guard of Honour of Indian Infantry which were drawn up at the Apollo Bunder. On arrival at the Pavilion, which was tastefully decorated, His Royal Highness was met by His Excellency the Governor, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels, East Indies Station; the Chief Justice; the Lord Bishop; the Members of the Executive Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay; the Ministers; the Roman Catholi Archbishop; the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command; the President of the Legislative Council; the Chief Secretary to the Government; th Rear Admiral, Bombay; the Director of Royal Indian Marine; the President of the Municipal Corporation and several first class Ruling Princes and Chiefs. The High Officials and First Class Ruling Princes and Chiefs were introduced to His Royal Highness by H. E. the Governor. His Royal Highness was then conducted to the dais at the centre of the Pavilion where thrones were placed for His Royal Highness and His Excellency.

After His Royal Highness took his seat on the right hand throne and His Excellency on the left, some more Ruling Princes and Chiefs, other than First Class, were presented by the Political Secretary to Government and introduced His Royal Highness by His Excellency the Governor. This was followed by the introduction the High Court Judges, the General Officer Commanding, Bombay District, the Commissioner in Sindh; the Director of Development; the Surgeon-General with Government of Bombay; the Commissioner of Revenues and Customs; the Advocate General;; the Baronets of Bombay and the Vice-Chancellor of the University; the Secretaries to Government; the Director of Public Instruction; the Accountant-General; the Deputy Controller of Currency; the Inspector-General of Police; the Inspector-General of Prisons; the Collector of Bombay; the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay; the Chief Conservator of Forests; the the Commissioner of Police, Bombay; the Sheriff of Bombay; and the Director of Industries.

Besides the High Officials all the foreign Consuls present in Bombay, many members of the Legislative Council of Bombay, and a large number of gazetted officers of His Majesty's Services, Civil, Naval, Military and the Royal Indian Marine and officers belonging to the Indian Auxiliary Force were present. After the introductions H. E. the Governor wishing His Royal Highness a farewell said:—

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

'H. E. the Governor, in bidding farewell to His Royal Highness, said:—

May it please Your Royal Highness,

The mission that brought Your Royal Highness to India is now completed and it is, I venture to think, most fitting that in Bombay, the port from which Your Royal Highness departs and the Presidency that has cause above all others to feel grateful affection to Your Royal Highness, that some endeavour however inadequate should be made to put into words the deep impression that has been made throughout India of the lasting good wrought by Your Royal Highness's visit.

All through the auspicious progress which Your Royal Highness has made through this land we who have watched have felt the healing spirit at work and not only the hearers at Delhi of the moving appeal which there touched the hearts of your audience, but the countless listeners throughout the length and breadth of this land have felt the deep influence of Your Royal Highness's personality itself uniting where we were divided and healing where we were sore.

Whether we be officials or leaders of Indian Nationalism and opinion, we have felt in Your Royal Highness's utterances that the sure word was spoken and the true thing said, and so, Sir, we would express to you some measure of the sadness we feel in bidding you farewell to-day after a visit of all too brief a duration. We cannot at least let Your Royal Highness go without giving you a respectful assurance that the affection begun many years ago and deeply cherished to-day will ever remain to bind us by personal ties to Your Royal Highness, and we would add to it an expression of deepest gratitude for the lasting benefit which we feel has been conferred by the mission undertaken with such courage and devotion and carried through with such success.

Sir, Bombay will never forget you. We have tried as far as in us lay to show to Your Royal Highness some measure of the feelings we have for you. On behalf of this Presidency and this City I take leave to wish Your Royal Highness an affectionate and respectful God-speed and a safe journey to England. I humbly tender once again through Your Royal Highness our loyal devotion and duty to His Majesty the King-Emperor.

DUKE'S REPLY.

His Royal Highness, replying, said:—

In a few hours the shores of this dear land of India will pass from my sight. To the very best of my endeavour I have discharged the task which His Majesty the King-Emperor entrusted to me. But I am an old man now, and where I have failed to achieve what a more youthful vigour of mind and body might have accomplished, India, with the kndliness and loyalty she has always displayed towards the Royal House, will generously overlook my shortcomings, and console her disappointment with the thought that I came to her as a true and tried friend, bound to her by many links, and under the spell of old and happy memories. I came to her in a spirit of affection and sympathy, and in that spirit to-day I leave her, comforted and sustained in the hour of parting by the firm grip of the hand which Bombay has given to me, and by the moving and all too gracious words in which Your Excellency now bid me God-speed.

What is there that I can say to India in this hour of farewell? Only this—that I have not moved among her peoples and her cities with deaf ears and closed eyes. I have seen, I have read and I have listened; and I have tried to sift the grain from the chaff. If India will accept me as an impartial and unbiassed judge, free to speak as I choose, let me tell this. I am glad that I came to India to do the work which I have done. As I fervently pray, so I firmly believe, that the new constitutions, now inaugurated, place India securely on the upward road, and that through them, if moderation rule your counsels, if you practise wisely what to discard and what to establish, the high ideals which India holds dear will assuredly be realised. Press forward on the broad highway which now lies open before you and the future is in your hand.

FUTURE'S ROOTS IN THE PAST.

And as you march onward, remember, that the future has its roots in the past. Do not forget the story of your nationhood's unfolding, and the glamour of the long comradeship between this vast eastern continent, and the little island in the far northern seas.

You know how a frail plan will establish itself at the foot of a forest tree, how it will struggle upwards, sheltered by the giants shade, clinging as it grows, till at last it swels in mighty sinews upon the central trunk, repaying strength with strength, lending its powerful aid against the shock of storm and tempest. There they stand together, separate, yet bound, and the hour which decrees the fail of the one must inevitably bring the other in ruin to the duet.

Thus do I conceive the relationship in which Great Britain and India now stand. Long may they so continue, mutual sympathy their sap, and loyalty to a joint Throne the spring from which they draw their united strength.

MESSAGE TO ENGLAND.

And what message can I take back to England?

I shall say this that a greater effort must be made in England to understand and appreciate the Indian point of view. The voice of India has not carried the weight and does not carry the weight which India's has a right to claim. To my mind, one outstanding merit of India's new constitution is that the view of the Government of India must henceforth weight more heavily in the scale, more truly representing the Indian point of view, that it has done in the past.

But, in the main, my message to England will be one of high confidence. I shall say the heart of India is sound and true, her loyalty is untarnished. Her progress is great and her hopes are high. Keep in close and sympathetic touch with her. Send her your best—your second best will not be good enough—and you need have no doubt or misgiving as to the course of your future partnership.

And now the curtain must fall on my work here, but while life lasts no curtain shall divide India from my fond and grateful thought of her, or blot out the happy memories I do dearly cherish. My heart is too full to say more. I now bid India farewell and I pray that her people may be blessed with peace and plenty, and her leaders with wisdom and understanding.

GOOD-BYE!

After the speeches were over the High Officials accompanied His Royal Highness as far as the head of the Bunder steps and bade him good-bye. His Royal Highness then proceeded on board a Royal Indian Marine launch to embark on His Majesty's ship: "Malaya" accompanied by H. E. the Governor, attended by the Chief Secretary to Government, the Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor and an Aides-de-Camp of His Excellency. A Royal salute of 31 guns was fired under the orders of the General Officer Commanding, Bombay District and by His Majesty's ships in the harbour on His Royal Highness' embarking from the Apollo Bunder and another salute was fired by His Majesty's ships in the harbour on His Royal Highness' standard being hoisted when he arrived on board the "Malaya"

THE DUKE'S VISIT.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE TO HIS MAJESTY.

A Press Note issued by the Bombay Government gives the following telegrams dated Feb. 24 passed between His Excellency the Governor and His Majesty the King-Emperor:

From His Excellency the Governor of Bombay: to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, Buckingham Palace, London.

"With humble duty to Your Majesty I beg leave to inform Your Majesty that His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught performed the inaugural ceremony of the Bombay Legislative Council. Large crowds were assembled in the streets who gave to His Royal Highness a spontaneous and warmly enthusiastic welcome at every point along the route, thus showing that Bombay feels to the full the personal affection for His Royal Highness which he won during his sojourn here and the loyal devotion to Your Majesty and the Royal Family which has always animated its people. I venture to think that His Royal Highness's spech and the specially warm enthusiastic reception which His Royal Highness has received in Bombay, the last city to be visited in India, is evident proof of the great services which His Royal Highness has rendered once more to India. Bombay Presidency is deeply grateful to Your Majesty for His Royal Highness's mission and I would once again tender to Your Majesty the respectful assurance of its devoted loyalty."

KING'S REPLY.

From His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

"Your telegram gives me the utmost satisfaction. I rejoice that the inaugural ceremony of the Bombay Legislative Council was held under such happy conditions and that the Duke of Connaught received so spontaneous and hearty a welcome which I recognise as aiimated by feelings both of personal affection to himself and of loyal devotion to the Throne."

TEE DUKE'S SPEECH.

DISTRIBUTED TO NON-COOPERATORS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 26.

A meeting was held this morning, on the Sands of the Gumti River and addressed by Mr. Gandhi about 4,000 people were present. Aeroplanes circled overhead and dropped copies of the Duke of Connaught's speech in English and vernacular.

ACTION AGAINST A BEHAR NON-COOPERATOR.

PROSECUTION WITNESS DECLARED HOSTILE!

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Feb. 26.

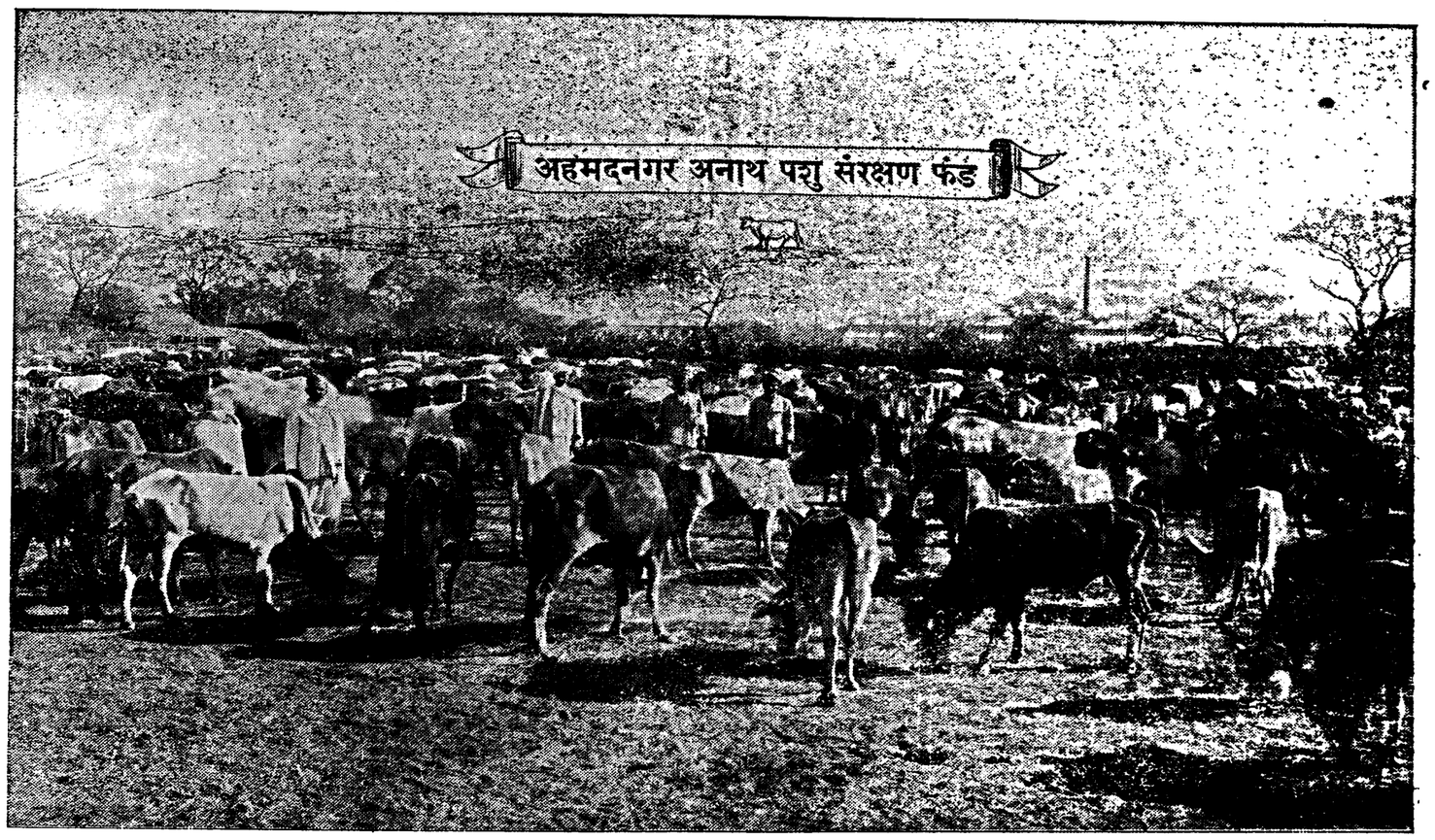
The Sub-Divisional Officer of Rajipur, yesterday, recorded evidence in the case in which notice under section 107 I.P.C., was served on Mr. Janandan Jha, a Non-Co-operator and Secretary to the Sub-Divisional Congress Committee at Rajipur. It was alleged for the Prosecution that Mr. Janandan Jha, in the course of a speech, exhorted his audience not to pay "chaukidari" tax.

The Sub-Inspector of Police, on whose report the action was taken against Mr. Janandan Jha, was examined when he made the allegations, and said that his report was based on information given by his superior Police Officers.

The witness was declared hostile by the Crown, and was cross-examined at length.

The hearing was adjourned to the 8th March.

CATTLE CAMP AT AHMEDNAGAR.



The above is a view of one of the cattle camps established in the Ahmednagar District by public charity, where famine stricken cattle are received and maintained free. Applications for admission are received from over a vast area rendered desolate by widespread famine and admissions are limited, owing to paucity of funds. These camps are costing monthly from 30 to 35 thousand rupees for upkeep.

FAMINE IN AHMEDNAGAR

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS OF CATTLE CAMPS.

It is hardly possible to convey an adequate idea of the extent of famine that has broken out in the Ahmednagar district. The district owing to its geographical position, and not being rich in the fertility of its soil, has been a prey to frequent seasons of scarcity. Only two years ago the district had to pass through very distressing times, and now again, famine is stalking the land. Not only human beings but also cattle of all descriptions have been hard hit owing to dearth. As the situation was very acute and many cattle were being sold off to the butchers by owners who could hardly scrape together sustenance for themselves or had been allowed to perish of want, some philanthropic citizens of Bombay, on the initiative of Seth Mathradas Vussonjee, formed themselves into a committee in December last, and collected nearly two lakhs of rupees from cotton merchants and mill-owners the City. The Committee at once proceeded to organise relief measures and opened a few cattle camps, where starving cattle were admitted, and are being maintained. The first camps were opened about the middle of December, and thanks to the interest taken in the matter by Mr. Mathradas, the committee's plan of operations has been extended and the committee is maintaining at present ten cattle camps where nearly 4,500 cattle are cared for. Besides, large number of cattle have been made over to private citizens who have undertaken to maintain them at their own cost. These camps are roughly estimated to be costing about Rs. 30,000 or 35,000 per month, and an interesting feature of the committee's work is that is being carried on solely with the aid of private charity. Large quantities of grass have been purchased by the committee and stocked at convenient centres. The committee has been assisting local committees formed in parts of Sholapur district and other affected areas by supplying grass free of cost or at a concession rate. It appears that Mr. Mathradas Vussonjee, who is one of the Honorary Secretaries wrote to the Government, on the 24th December last, asking for a concession in freight charges for the transit of grass to the famine area, and although two reminders have since been addressed, no reply has been received from the Government.

SHORTAGE OF FUND.

As to the work of the Committee, which is spoken of highly by independent opinion, there is great scope for further activity but extension is rendered impossible by shortage of the amount at its disposal. The committee has to maintain the camps already opened, until at least a month or two after the next rains, and at the present rate of expenditure, the amount in hand is hardly sufficient to enable the committee to carry on. More funds are urgently needed to cope with the work. Mr. Mathradas Vussonjee has also in view the idea of extending relief to human beings, and a meeting of all the donors to the funds is to be shortly called to consider the question, and also assist in raising more money. The work already done by the committee deserves recognition, and it is hoped that the committee will receive the wholehearted support of the public interested in relieving distress among men and animals.

It is understood that Mr. C. E. Odgers, who is at present holding the office of a temporary judge of Madras High Court is to be confirmed in the appointment in the vacancy caused by retirement of Sir Abdur Rahim.

STRIKE POSTPONED.

RLY. AND TELEGRAPH MEN.

TIME LIMIT TO MARCH 5.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 27.

A meeting of the Indian Telegraph Association held this afternoon, passed a resolution which, while expressing appreciation of the more conciliatory attitude of Government in being willing to grant a committee to go into the points submitted by the Association's deputation respectfully submits that the general feeling is that, unless the question of revision is also entertained, the position must remain unaltered. The meeting adheres to its resolution of the 23rd instant, but altered the time limit to 5 p.m. March 5th.

At a meeting of the Railway Workmen's Association held here this evening, it was resolved that the question of strike be postponed *sine die* in view of the promised committee of enquiry with the Agents of the Railways in Calcutta on the 15th March.

NANKANA SAHIB.

MR. GANDHI TO VISIT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 26.

After opening the Swaraj Ashram, founded by Dr. Kitchlew and a National School at Amritsar on the 24th instant, Mr. Gandhi left Amritsar for Lucknow on the 25th to attend the Khilafat Conference. It is expected he will return to the Punjab on March 1st and will visit Nankana Sahib, on the 3rd.

11TH BENGAL COOPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

S. OF S. SANCTIONS PERMANENT RETENTION OF DEPT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26.

Lord Ronaldshay to-day, opened the 11th provincial Cooperative Conference. He said the sanction of the Secretary of State has been obtained to permanent retention of a Cooperative Department in India, where political movement of the day has assumed a form which is the negation of the fundamental principle upon which our movement rests. The lessons of the Cooperative movement possess a special significance at present in Bengal. There are 6200 societies with a membership, approximating to a quarter of a million, working capital of societies is over three crores of rupees while the actual saving of the members amount to 76 lakhs.

INDIANS IN E. AFRICA.

URGENCY OF REMOVAL OF THEIR GRIEVANCES.

A BOMBAY PRAYER TO MR. CHURCHILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Sir Dinshaw Manecjee Petit, President of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, Bombay, has sent the following telegram to the Right Hon. Winston Churchill, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, London:—

"The Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, established in 1914 for watching the rights, interests and liberties of Indians in general, and Indian settlers in particular, as Citizens of the British Empire in the Colonies, Dominions and Protectorates of His Majesty, beg leave to congratulate you on your appointment in the office of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and express the fervent hope that during your administration in that important office, under the British Crown, the rights, liberties and interests of Indians above-mentioned will be fully safeguarded, and the faith of the people of India in the British sense of justice and righteousness will be vindicated by the removal of those grievances and disabilities from which the Indian settlers in question have been suffering, and that in particular the racial considerations imported into administrative arrangements and the treatment of Indians in East Africa will be removed at an early date. The urgency of this measure of justice to India becoming every day more pressing by reason specially of the great discontent these grievances have created in India."

BURMA WANTS HOME RULE

RANGOON CITIZENS' DEMAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 27.

A crowded mass meeting to-day, unanimously demanded complete Home Rule within the British Empire, rejecting the Diarchy proposal.

The resolution suggested that if the demand is not granted immediately, the country would not remain contented.

On Wednesday night Maulana Shaukat Ali, accompanied by Messrs. A. B. Kolhatkar, Khwaja, Mousam Ali and Nimbkar visited Thana, where they were received by a big crowd of ten thousand people. After receiving "Pan Supari" at Mr. Phadke's Arunodaya Press, speeches were delivered on Non-Co-operation by the members of the Party, when Mr. C. V. Vaidya of Kalyan presided.

THE PARSI POSITION.

(BY G. K. N.)

It is something that the Parsis are after all awakening to the realities of the present. There is still an influential portion of the community resting on its political oars. There is another wealthy group which seeks inspiration only in the remote past and indulges in the recitals of heroic or pathetic passages of ancient epics like the "Shah Name." But thanks mainly to the freer and more virile younger section of the new generation, the current of energy usually employed on the Stock Exchange and the turf and in getting up tableaux for mutual admiration and non-Parsi edification is being partially deflected to the cause of public service for which the community was once rightly extolled.

The Parsis have unquestionably prospered under the British, It is however a fallacy to suppose that the prosperity of the community is due to any special favours bestowed on them by the ruling authorities. The Parsis are a grateful community. But their gratitude for the undoubted benefits they have derived from British rule in common with other Indians has not made them oblivious of the weal which they shared with the Hindu and Moslem ryots under the predecessors of the British. Enough would appear to have been said, and more is likely to be said in future, touching the magnitude and multiplicity of the blessings of the British rule. I propose, therefore, to confine myself to a neglected phase of Parsi politicial existence. That case relates to the near past. It bears on the Moslem and Hindu powers prior to the establishment of the British paramountcy.

NO NEED OF APPREHENSION.

It has been assumed and not without some show of solid ground that the position of the Parsis will be profoundly affected in the absence of the controlling agency of the British in India. And there is a distinct tendency to over accentuate the apprehension. Certain people have started hearing the roar of Japanese guns. Others see visions of Afghan hordes descending on the defenceless plains of Hindustan. Others still imagine crimson anarchy and the millions of India weltering in their own blood. Now there is no meaning in emphasizing the cardinal consequences of Pax Britannica. It has been duly and more than duly appraised. The time has come when it is desirable and expedient that somebody took stock of the Parsi position preceding the epoch when Britain's merchantmen transformed themselves into men-of-wars. The Parsis have been resident in India for at least a thousand years. They were the subjects of Hindus and of Musalmans before. The Hindus and Musalmans of those days had not the broad principles of internationalism and that reasoned religious latitude which their descendants are expected to evince in the twentieth century. Not that they were fanaticism incarnate. If the Parsis managed to live vigorously and progressively, as I hope to show, and not merely to exist, under the previous political powers during long ages when the brotherhood of man was not a proclaimed creed, it stands to reason that they would manage to hold their own, possibly with continued benefit to the other communities should it ever come about that the British all but relinquished their hold on India. Here I must interject a general Parsi verdict. It is this. The ultimate aim of the endeavours of Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Lajpat Rai and the other nationalists cannot but evoke sympathy, cannot but quicken response in every individual who calls himself Indian, the recentness of the growth of sentiment of nationalism notwithstanding. But the novel creed by which so much store is laid, of absolute and immediate severance of the British connections, cannot have the unquestioning support of people who decline to surrender judgment to emotions. I am inclined to agree with Col. Wedgewood that for a long time yet it will be to our own interest not to divorce our political life from British relationship and co-operation.

A FALSE NATION.

The apprehension that the moment the British cease to take decisive political interest in India the Parsis will sink into submerged community, is based on traditional ignorance. It does not take into sufficient account the history of the past. Its psychological explanation lies in this. During the Mogul and the Gaekwad periods—the Parsis generally were the subjects of the Gaekwad and the Mahratas among the Hindu rulers—the Parsis occasionally suffered certain disabilities. These disabilities, however, were neither continuous nor altogather gratuitous. If under the Moslems the Parsi seems to be at a disadvantage, the position of inferiority was shared also by the Hindus. Under the British the Indian scale of racial inferiority applies to the Parsi as a High Court Judge or a candidate for owning fire arms. On the other hand, if under the Moslems the Parsis did not enjoy the fullest privileges of a free community the restrictions they laboured under were participated in by the Hindus also. It will be extremely hard for the extremist partisans of the British to establish that the Parsis suffered continuously from arbitrary inflictions on account either of their religion or their peculiar usages. On the contrary instances will be adduced to prove to demonstration that time and again the Parsis were, owing to whatever racial or communal qualities, exalted above other sections of the Indians in the pre-British era.

The nervous fears referred to above have their origin, for instance, in certain Parsi surnames. And I must own up that at one time, before a maturer study of the problem, I was disposed to judge more harshly than I think I should now be justified to do, the Muslim regime in Gujerat. It was in Gujarat that the majority of Indian Parsis were settled. It was pointed out that surnames like Ghor-khodu tell their own melancholy tale. The Parsis were compelled to be grave diggers and employed to freshen the hookas of the Musalman authorities. To the orthodox Parsi, needless to say, these two acts are an abomination of desolation. However, it is fair to argue that the very paucity of such sobriquets is an indication of the community's general freedom and evidence of religious and social liberty. It is unfortunate that the Parsis have not felt concerned to place before the public all their family archives which they have piously preserved. Such, however, as are before us are ample to mirror a state of affairs which enables us to contemplate the future with equanimity.

NOT DOWN-TRODDEN.

The Parsis were not by any means a down-trodden community. It was often the other way about. I fear historic veracity will compel their admission that, at times, though not quite unprovoked, the Parsi was the aggressor. The Parsi showed himself too accommodating, astute and manly, faithful and justice loving to be repressed. He managed to survive whoever happened to be his political ruler. Throughout the thousand years he built his fire temples, and peculiar burial places, practised his alien customs, preserved his sacred literature, reopened communications with his forgotten home in Persia; at times attended, by invitation, the great Mogul's Darbar; carried to and redressed his grievances at Delhi; received all manner of special sanads and grants; enjoyed the prerogative of minting his own coin accepted as curreney by Hindu, Moslem and Christian; and through his Panchayat and self-Government with powers to punish the recalcitrant among the community. The details of these centuries reflect credit on the broad-minded indifference of the rest of contemporary India and on the Parsi spirit of forwardness and philanthropy. The masses steeped in ignorance could be though rarely in reality, incited against them with wicked facility but the controlling Moslem leaders were almost always on the side of social equity and religious tolerance. The Parsi high priests of Surat were the respected Darbaris of the Nawab. Moslem noblemen made them frequent presents of shawls, in token of the esteem in which they held them.

ABSOLUTELY INDIAN.

Before we rapidly survey some of the social land marks of the general well being of the Parsis prior to British supremacy. I will stop to consider one minor preliminary. I do not think that there are any thinking Parsis who consider that their community is not absolutely Indian. Unfortunately, however, in some parts of India other than the Province of Bombay, the antediluvian fantasy still seems to survive that in some mysterious way the Parsis are still foreigners. The proposition has only to be stated to be scouted today. But the point I would make is this that whereas the Parsi who would be reckoned a non-descript is a vanishing quantity in the year of grace 1921, there were some seventy years ago Parsi publicists who correctly exposited the ethnic position of the community, ridiculing the pretensions of the negligible remnant who then chose to label themselves non-Indians.

The question whether the Parsis are Indians or not was most satisfactorily expounded in 1858. The famous publicist Sorabji Shapurji Bengali did it. I think I can do worse as a preliminary to a rapid glance backwards into the position of the Parsis in the century just preceding the British, than reproduce the reasoned and instructive views of the enlightened Parsi whose sane politics preceded those of Phirozshah Mehta:

AN UTTERANCE IN 1858.

When English writers make any statements regarding the people of this country they make no distinctions between Parsis and other inhabitants, they place them all under the general designation of native or indigenous populace. This is not approved of by some Parsis. They wish that just in India the Europeans are distinguished from the natives, the Parsis should also be so regarded and that the term native means that the person indicated was born in the particular country. The Parsis immigrated into this land about 1,100 years ago. During this period there have been about forty generations of them. It is astonishing indeed that inspite of this fact some people recommend that the Parsis should not be reckoned among the natives. If it is argued that the Parsis are not the indigenous people of this land but that they have been domiciled here and therefore they should not be regarded as natives, it is a misleading plea. For if we admit this argument we are debarred from considering as native lakhs of Israelities residing on the Malabar Coast who have been dwelling in India for hundreds of years, being originally immigrants from the Persian Gulf. The same remark applies to the Rohilas who are of Pathan descent and who came to this country subsequent to the Moslem domination. Likewise all the people of Northern India and especially the sepoys of the Bengal settlements, who have now revolted against the British Government, should not on this reasoning be considered native to the country inasmuch as from historical and other grounds it has been established that the people of Northern India who are comparatively taller in stature and finer in constitution than other peoples of the country are not the descendants of the original dwellers of the country but that thousands of years ago their ancestors immigrated into India from the mountains bordering the northern parts of Persia. If we rely on the arguments adduced by those who would not call the Parsis natives and proceed with our investigations, all those people including the Kolis of Gujerat, the Bhils of Khandesh, the Mahars of the Deccan; the Telugus of Madras, who are small in stature and of a swarthy complexion and who can be easily distinguished from the other inhabitants of the country; these alone ought to be recognised as natives. For these alone are the aboriginal dwellers of the country, all the rest being gradual and later arrivals. Hence the English writers are right in making no distinction between the Parsis and others.

Moreover this designation is peculiarly suited to them in consideration of the relations of the Parsis to this country. If the Parsis did not desire to be reckoned among the natives they would be accused of forgetting the asylum which they were afforded after having abandoned their home in Persia. Again under those circumstances they would not be able to quit themselves of their obligations under which they lie in respect of other communities of this country. It is undoubted that in intelligent enterprise and reforms the Parsis occupy prime position in this country. In order, however, to perpetuate this position and to maintain it in honour it is incumbent on them not to keen themselves aloof from the others natives but to mix with them with becoming gentleness and cement the tie of mutual affection. They ought to participate in their joys and sorrows. They ought in all other respects to commingle with them in a common fraternity. If any benevolent individual confers a benefit on the totality of the Indian Parsis and if the latter are not eager to extend the advantage of that beneficence to other Indians, the philanthropy of the said person will be of small avail. For the sixty or seventy thousand Parsis in the aggregate population of twenty crores of Indians is a drop in the ocean..... It behoves the Parsis to make a name for themselves for benevolence in the history of India. And the best means to achieve this end is for them to ameliorate their own social and moral usages and to endeavour their best to introduce like reforms among the other residents of the country."

Sorabji Bengali wrote these lines of sagacity, knowledge and courage in 1858. The mutiny had not died down. The word "native" with its unacceptable connotation had not yet been expunged from Anglo-Indian vocabulary by sheer weight of public opinion, the driving force of nascent nationalism.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

Feb. 28.

S S City of Marseilles, Miller, New York.
S S Gandara, Lawson, Rangoon.
S S Golobaria, Lane, Rangoon.
S S Frankdala, Prichett, Rangoon.
S S Taroba, Sullivan, Rangoon.
S S Ganges Maru, Inone, Kobe.
S S City of Alexandria, Badford, Berkenhead.
S S Indo Maru, Arai, Sourabaya.
S S War Cuta, Duncan, Colombo.
S S Tanfield, Pottinger, Calcutta.
S S Craome, Rosate, D'jibonti.
S S Montcalus, Due, D'jibonti.
S S Merton Hall, Gregory, Liverpool.
S S Assyria, Osborn, Liverpool.
S S Barala, Wilkinson, Busreh.
S S Merkara, Manley, London.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.

S S Homefield, Wardon, Calcutta.
S S Paris City, Taulyn Calcutta.
S S Bielfield Long Kobe

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Taroba for Durban.
Steamer Barala for Persian Gulf.

S S City of Marseilles:—The City Line steamer City of Marseilles, 5,283 tons, Captain R S Miller, arrived in harbour yesterday from Neew York, with a general cargo and 105 passesngers.

S S Gandara:—The B I S N Company's steamer Gandara, 3,190 tons, Captain D S Lawson, arrived in harbour yestserday from Rangoon, with a cargo of timber.

S S Golobaria:—The B I S N Company's steamer Golobaria, 3,846 tons, Captain C H Lane arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice.

S S Ganges Maru:—The Osaka Shoshen Kaisha's steamer Ganges Maru, 3,934 tons, Captain I Inone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe etc. with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

S S City of Alexandria:—The City Line steamer City of Alexandria, 2,897 tons, Captain G B Badford arrived in harbour yesterday from Berkenhead, with a general cargo and 54 passengers.

S S Frankdale: The steamer Frankdale, 3,113 tons, Captain A L Pritchell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice.

S S Indo Maru:—The Osaka Soshen Kaisha's steamer Indo Maru, 3,560 tons, Captain S Arai, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sourabaya with a cargo of sugar.

S S Taroba:—The B I S N Company's steamer Taroba, 3,657 tons, Captain J R O Sullivan arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S War Cuta:—The B I S N Company's steamer War Cuta 1,488 tons, Captain J R Duncan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo, with a general cargo and 3 passengers.

S S Tanfield:—The B I S N Company's steamer Tanfield, 2,775 tons, Captain R R Pottinger, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo and coal.

S S Meton Rall:—The Hall Line steamer Meton Hall, 3,134 tons, Captain C Gregory, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool via Coast Ports and Karachi with ballast.

S S Barala:—The B I S N. Company's steamer Barala, 1,899 tons, Captain O N Wilkinson arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh with a general cargo and 575 passengers.

S S Assyria:—The Anchor Line steamer Assyria, 5,043 tons, Capstain C F Osborne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and 195 passeagers.

S S Merkara:—The B I S N Company's steamer Merkara, 5,195 tons, Captain G Manley arrived in harbour yesterday from London with a general cargo.

S S Homefield:—The B I S N Company's steamer Homefield, 3228 tons Captain J Wardon will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with ballast.

S S Paris City:—The Volkert Bros' steamer Paris City, 3,958 tons, Captain A E Taulyn will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with same bottom cargo

IMPORT

Feb. 28.

S S Ahmedi from Basra, Agents Eastern S N Co—1020 basket wet dates; 23 bags L seed; 528 bags gum; 12 juttas gum; 36 cases gum; 17 bags raisins; 14 bags attari; 14 bundles skins; 11 bundles carpet; 13 parcels specie; 153 bags almond; 106 bundles tobacco; 177 bags gum tragenth; 68 cases gum tragenth.

S S Patella from Rangoon Agents Shaw Wallace & Co—2042903 galls kerosine oil; 407 bags paraffin wax.

S S Hornshell from Miri via Singapur, Agents W & A Grahana & Co—3084 tons kerosine in bulk.

S S Frankhlor from Calcutta Agent Scindia S N Co—6320 ton coal.

S S Bankura from Basra Agents B I S N Co—70 bundles specie; 1 tin sterlings; 1 tin pearls; 15 bundles pistas; 48 bags gum; 11 bales carpet; 500 cases soap; 35 boxes figs; 56 bags tobacco; 803 sarding; 92 cases assafactido; 30 juttas assafactido; 109 bags almond 5 bundles skins; 179 bundles wool; 111 bags raisins; 26 bundles attari; 12 bags dates; 914 boxes wet dates.

EXPORT

Feb. 28.

S S Castalia for Liverpool—160 bales cotton C Peraj & Co; 6 bales cotton C Parakh & Co; 1000 cwt groundnut oil cake A Drust; 809 cwt khismiss Vasanjee Motiram; 40 bales wool B Balabdas; 27 bales wool J Karra; 113 bales wool Lyon Lord & Co.

S S Castalia for Barcelona—100 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Castalia for Marseilles—50 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Castalia for Glasgow 150 bales cotton D Cowasjee & Co.

S S Dongala for Antwerp—12 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton Diwadkar & Co; 125 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Dongala for Ghent—585 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Dougala for London—1300 cwt myrabollams C Macdonald & Co.; 5065 cwt myrabollams P Mathuradas & Co.

S S Vechldijk for Hamburg—165 bales cotton Khimji Vishram; 660 bales cotton N M K Kaisha; 5 bales cotton V A Save; 3003 cwt myraboblams D Bhicajee & Co.

S S Vechldijk for Rotterdam—50 bales cotton Khimji Vishram.

S S Vechldijk for Antwerp—30 Bales cotton B Meyer & Co; 110 bales cotton E Spinner & Co.

S S Vechldijk for Ghent 110 bales cotton Dwadkar & Co.

S S Iawachi Maru for Kobe—599 bales cotton R D Tata & Co; 309 bales cotton H Surajmal & Co; 212 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Kawachi Maru for Yakoachi—100 bales cotton Yokohama K Kaisha.

S S Kawachi Maru for Yokohama—400 bales cotton Yokohama K Kaisha; 150 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Baclefeld for Kobe—300 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha.

S S Baclefeld for Yakoachi—150 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha.

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT,

Sumarry of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 28th February 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear at Multan and Ambala and are moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect except at Rawalpindi. Both day and night temperatures are considerably higher than usual.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the west of the division. Humidity is in excess at Jhansi and in defect at Agra and Allahabad. Day temperature is higher than usual; night temperature is above the average in the west of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear at Jacobabad and Bikaner but lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Karachi and in west Rajputana and is in defect at Jacobabad. Day temperature is above normal in north and east Rajputana; night temperature is higher than usual over the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are heavily clouded at Deesa and lightly clouded at Ahmedabad and in east Kathiawar. The air is damper than usual except at Indore and Surat where humidity is nearly normal. Day temperature is higher than usual in Central India West and at Bhavnagar-Para; night temperature is slightly above normal at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect except at Chanda and Hoshangabad. Day temperature is higher than usual; night temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded in the south of the division. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Decean and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual except at Belgaum where humidity is in excess. Day temperature is slightly higher than usual in the north Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad; night temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—The depression in the north is giving light to moderate cloud over the greater part of the Punjab, Rajputana, west United Provinces and north Gujarat but it has given no rain. Fine clear weather prevails generally over the Peninsula and the Central Provinces. Day temperature is higher than usual in the Punjab, Rajputana, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces; night temperature is also above normal in the Punjab, Rajputana and the adjacent districts but is below the average in Madras.

Forecast.—Weather is likely to remain generally dry except in the north and east Punjab and the adjacent parts of the United Provinces where a few falls of rain may occur.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 27th February 1921.

The depression lies over the Punjab this morning but no rain has yet fallen. Temperature continues high in northern India and is unusually low in Madras.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 28TH FEB. 1921.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity: 8 hrs.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total 1st Nov. last to date	Departure 1st November to date.
BOMBAY GROUP—						
Bombay	..	..	..	—	0.06	—2.20
Do. (18th)						
Jask	83	361.0	60	—	0.17	—2.79
Do. (—)						
Muskat	84.5	74 0	52	—	0.06	—1.66
Do. (18th)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	89.1	60.5	19	—	2.55	—3.74
Rawalpindi	82	57 0	31	—	0 01	—2.54
Lahore	86	161 4	26	—	0.11	—1 24
Dhanar	91.8	60 5	50	—	2.74	—1 67
Ambala	87	062 1	46	—	1 33	—1 11
Delhi	84	459 3	53	—	1 50	—0.44
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	93	564.0	30	—	1 18	—0.69
Kanigwi	92	056 3	57	—	3.96	—0 14
Jhansi	96.6	63 2	75	—	2.51	+0 55
Cawnpore	97	554.9	65	—	10.4	+0.90
Allahabad	98.9	56 5	43	—	0	+0 92
SINDANDRAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	87.9	58.3	9	—	0.28	—0 74
Karachi	78.2	67.5	91	—	0.22	—0.33
Ajmer	88	467 4	64	—	0.44	—0 94
Jaipur	89	559 2	39	—	0.66	—0.55
Kotah	95	865 6	32	—	0	—0 49
Mount Abu	73	467 0	84	—	0	—0 39
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—						
Bhuj	88	766 5	73	—	0	—0 49
Dwarka	78.2	72.5	82	—	0	—0 37
Veraval	85.2	68.5	27	—	0	—0 39
Rajkot	93	858 0	49	—	0	—0 16
Bhavnagar Para	90	660.4	39	—	0.07	—0 45
Surat	96	561 4	31	—	0	—0 69
Ahmedabad	94	968 8	26	—	0	—0 48
Deesa	73	369 9	59	—	0.06	—1 12
Roopnagar	91	059 0	30	—	0 47	—1 5
Indore	93	166 6	16	—	1.19	—0 84
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	93	855 9	26	—	0 80	—0 03
Saugor	93.4	63 8	51	—	0 80	—1 59
Hoosangabad	94.7	67 6	59	—	0 46	—1.74
Khandwa	97	559 8	27	—	0.10	—1 76
Akola	100	658 5	28	—	0.06	—1 84
Amraoti	99	867 6	78	—	0 39	—0.58
Nagpur	94	968 7	48	—	0 06	—0 62
Chanda	93	3902.4	74	—	2.70	—0 94
Raipur	94.7	65.2	92	—	0	+1 18
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87	972 4	47	—	0	—2 04
Ratnagiri	84	769 3	87	—	0.45	—1 02
Karwar	86	074 2	51	—	0	—1.25
	86	972 0	52	—	0	—1.15
DECCAN AND SOUTH INDIA						
HYDERABAD—	83	155 6	67	—	0 13	— 48
Malegaon	95.2	69 7	10	—	0	—1.26
Ahmednagar	97	267 7	31	—	0.09	—1 39
Poona	97	764 7	54	—	0	—1 34
Sholapur	97	464 9	72	—	0.7	—0 92
Belgaum	94	465 9	72	—	0	—1 46
Kolapur	91	659 3	18	—	0 48	—2.33
Belgaum	96	761 4	39	—	0 01	—2.09
Aurangabad	98	868 4	77	—	5 72	0 90
Hissamabad(Berar)	94	166 6	75	—	0.60	—2 72
Hyderabd	90.4	74 2	49	—		
MADRAS AND MYSORE						
Bangalore	88	474 1	76	—	10 75	+4.99
Calicut	88	674 3	68	—	27.65	+1 96
Cochin	88	497.9	..	—	1 72	+ 1 82
Coimbatore	88	1 68.1	..	—	0 88	15.26
MADRAS PRESIDENCY AND MYSORE—						
Kadiapam	87	263 9	..	—	3 10	— 0 03
Cuddapah	96	1 68 8	..	—	35 97	—5.86
Madras	94	2 65 4	..	—	..	+7.68
Bangalore	87	157 8	..	—	..	+36.43
Coimbatore	89	259 3	..	—	..	..
Trichinopoly	91	764.9	..	—	..	..
Nagapatam	90	671 4	..	—	..	..
	84.8	..	..	—	..	..

24TH BENGAL CHAMPIONSHIP MEETING

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 26.

In the twenty-fourth Championship meeting of the Bengal Presidency Athletic Sports, held this evening, at Edin Gardens, F. K. Mitter of the Ballygunge United Club stood first in the High Jump. He cleared 5 ft. 8 inches. B. D. Chatterjee of the Mohunbagan Club stood first in the half mile race. He took 2 minutes 13⅓ seconds in doing the distance.

On the 11th instant Captain Clarke of the Handley Indo-Burmese Transport, Ld., travelled to Delhi by an aeorplane making a reconnaissance of the landing grounds at Patna and Cawnpore. He left Delhi on 23rd at 6-45 a.m. and arrived at Dum Dum the same evening at 7-7 having rested for one and three-fourths hour at Cawnpore and Patna.—(A. P.)

THE BANK STATEMENT THAT ANY MAN OR WOMAN CAN UNDERSTAND

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

SIMPLIFIED BALANCE-SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1920.

THE BANK OWES TO DEPOSITORS .. .. Rs. 11,03,00,000

FOR THIS PURPOSE WE HAVE

I. Cash & Deposits with other Banks .. .. .. Rs. 1,83,00,000
II. Investments in Treasury Bills, Govt. Bonds etc. .. „ 2,34,00,000
III. Loans to Individuals & Firms .. .. „ 7,21,00,000
IV. Bank Premises .. .. „ 35,00,000

TOTAL TO MEET INDEBTEDNESS .. .. Rs.11,73,00,000.

Leaving a surplus of .. .. Rs. 70,00,000
Add to this the Reserve Liability of our Share-holders .. „ 50,00,000

GIVING A NET RESULT OF A SURPLUS OF Rs. 1,20,00,000 OVER OUR LIABILITIES.. .. .. Rs. 1,20,00,000.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.

A wonderful body builder for children

ESCA SYRUP

IS THE BEST MEDICINE YOU CAN BUY FOR

Weak Chests | Bronchitis
Coughs | Consumption
Colds | Spitting of Blood.

If you have had Influenza, Fever or Malaria, it will prevent all the bad after effects and make you a stronger man than before. Try one bottle and you will be surprised at its wonderful efficacy. You cannot buy anything half as good anywhere. Rs. 2-8 per bottle of 6 oz. Dose one teaspoonful.

Sold by all Chemists everywhere

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Commences 1st March.

ENORMOUS REDUCTION ON

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Etc., tc.

BESSHO & Co.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL
APOLLO STREET

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 25.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. S. G. Knox officiates as Judicial Commissioner, Coorg. Mr. E. B. H. Panton, C.S., acts as judge of the Calcutta High Court, vice Justice Walmsley, granted furlough from 31st March to 28th August. Captain C. Newcomb, I.M.S., goes to the Madras Education Department. Revd. W. Thomson, Presidency Senior Chaplain, retires from service. Dr. Bedhan Chandra Roy, M.D., and Mr. Ramaprasad Mookherjee, M.A., B.L., have been elected Fellows of the Calcutta University.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. P. H. Clutterbuck officiates as Inspector-General of Foreste, vice Sir George Hart, granted nine months' furlough. Lieut.-Col. C. P. Guntor officiates as Superintendent, Survey of India, vice Col. Pirrie, granted eight months' leave.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. A. B. Minghin granted one year's combined leave. Mr. L. M. Crump posted as Political Agent, Bundelkhand.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Col. E. W. Bordier and Major A. Delma Radcliffe retires from service.

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. R. Simpson is confirmed as Chief Inspector of Mines.

Total approximate gross earnings of State railways from the 1st April 1920 to 12th February 1921 are more by Rs. 2,11,61,452 than the figures for corresponding period in 1919-20 (A.P.).

ASTHMA

RADICAL AND SURE CURE.

OF 24 YEARS FAME ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE NATIONAL ECHO.

Calcutta—Saturday, July 28, 1920 Page 4 from our own correspondents.

A useful remedy for Asthma has been discovered by a local philanthropist. The gentleman is one J. P. Ray who has cured a friend of mine from this fearful malady free of charge and does so in every case. His medicine is simple and as it is in improvement upon the existing systems of treatment which afford at least temporary relief it is well worth trying. He can be consulted at Durga and Road Benares City, and I am sure this information if properly utilised will be a blessing to many a desperate soul.

NOTE:—J. P. Ray is alive. This is the best time for taking the specific Present address:—

J.P. Ray, K. P. Ray 5, Benares City. (3)

MALAD MALAVNI QUARRY STONE.

Of any size, kopra, khauki, khadi rubble, bricks, chunam, sand timber and other building materials can be had from.

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DR. J. P. ENAD,

Soap-expert of twenty years' standing is now in Bombay. For instructions in manufacturing soap on small and large scales consult him at MANILAL MANSION, Lamington Road, BOMBAY. No. 7.

Every satisfaction Cooking guaranteed
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ANNAPURNA COOKER CO
Near Cinema
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MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their permanent sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 6/- [illegible], Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON [illegible].

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COLD CREAM
HERON CHEMICAL WORKS.
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and Sanitary Ware of every discription. We instal bath tubs, wash-basins and drainage at compeletive rates. Estimates free.
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CLUBWALA & CO.

Shirts (negligé Soft) .. Re. 1-8 per cent
„ (Dress) .. .. „ 3 „ „
„ (New) .. .. „ 3 „ „
LAUNDERED READY FOR WEAR
at the
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
Hamam Street, Fort,
BOMBAY. 1

A REQUEST TO MOTORIST
Petrol, Tyres, Tubes and all requisites for the MOTOR CAR can always be had at moderate rates from
THE CRESCENT AUTOMOBILES Co., Ltd.,
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We supply from stock Engines, Boilers, pumps, Lathes, Gins, Cotton presses, Flour Mills, and Industrial plants,
Apply for our new Catalogue.
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Jackel et cie Ltd.
PARIS (France)
"Jackel Cream"
The best cream for the Hair and Head.)
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(The best preparation for the complexion).
We keep always in stock. Agents required for upcountry markets (Except Calcutta) please apply
To
Sole Agents
JASOOJI & SONS,
197/9, Hornby Road,
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SAVARESSE'S SANTAL CAPSULES
PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM
Of all Chemists. Made in London.

RAILWAY COMMITTEE IN LAHORE.

LALA HARKISHENLAL'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 25.

The Railway Committee resumed its sitting to-day, at Masonic Hall, Sir William Acworth presiding. Except Mr. Sastri and Sir R. N. Mukerji, all members were present.

Mr. E. A. Scott, Director of Industries, the Punjab was the first witness examined. In reply to the President, the witness said that in the matter of appointments in the State Railways there was no standard text. The method of recruitment on the State Railways was worse and almost all appointments were made by nomination. Many people got appointments because they had influential friends on the Railway Board. There should be somebody, who would look after the grievances of the public. He should be a commercial man who had felt and seen difficulties in his own line. He thought it would be better if they had a whole-time worker. In his opinion, the powers of the Railway Board required modification. The problem of bribery was a difficult one, and he could not suggest definite measures to put a stop to it.

To Mr. Hiley, the witness said that the officers of railways, when they were appointed, should possess a recognised degree, preferably a degree of Engineering. In case of the appointments made in India, he would have efficient men from Roorkee and Sibpur Engineering Colleges, who would draw the same salary as other men were getting now in the posts in which they would be appointed

To Mr. Purshottamdas Thakurdas, the witness said that he did not think the Indian commercial people would be sorry if bribery was stopped by some method.

EXPRESS GOODS TRAINS

Mr. Hamfield, President of the Punjab Trades Association, next gave evidence He favoured company managed railways and advocated a system of express goods trains. In his opinion London offices of the companies which managed the railways should be shifted to India, if possible, and the aim of the companies should not be more dividends but expedition of goods traffic. He thought that third class passengers would not mind paying a little more than what they were paying now in fares. He complained of the enormous delay in the transport of goods.

"SUBORDINATE STAFF THOROUGHLY CORRUPT.

In the afternoon, the Committee examined Rai Bahadur Gangaram, retired Engineer and Zamindar. He said that the subordinate railway staff was thoroughly corrupt. The condition of things in the railways was not so bad before the war, as it was now. In his opinion, the Government of India should be the final authority in the matter of the railway management.

The Committee adjourned till to-morrow.

SATURDAY'S SITINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 26.

The Railway Committee resumed sitting today at the Masonic Hall, Sir W. Acworth presiding.

Mr. Hadow, Agent, North-Western Railway was the first witness examined. In reply to the President, the witness said the state-owned railways would have found difficulty to work on commercial lines if there were no company managed railways. He thought there was a tendency of overlooking commercial principles in the state-managed railways. He agreed with the President that there was some justification for Indians to argue that foreigners came and exploited their country, while the Railways were run in India the profits were shared by people in London. He could not suggest any method how companies could domicile in India. He would welcome the institution of a Board of Advisory Control. In his opinion, the Railway Board was overworked and they were burdened with details. He thought the agents of the company managed lines were more free to work than the agents of the state managed railways. The N.-W. Railway was not comparatively short of wagons and locomotives, but they had their difficulties due to the military necessities, military considerations always came in their railway. Speaking about the railways in the Indian States, the witness said the reason why the Kathiawar Railway failed was that there were jealousies between States and rivalries between ports. If the Railways in the Indian States were treated as equals by the central predominating railway in the country, there was chance of much improvement. Mr. Hadow's examination was not concluded when the Committee rose for lunch.

Mr. Hadow will again be examined on Monday.

The Committee, reassembling after lunch, examined Mr. Lala Kashiram of Ferozepore, who favoured railways managed by Indian companies. In his opinion it was neither desirable nor practicable to combine domiciled companies here with companies here, with companies in England. He thought if superior officers took necessary action and interfered a little in the working of subordinate officers, corruption would decrease.

LALA HARKISHENLAL'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Lala Harkishen Lal, Minister for Agriculture, was the next witness examined. In reply to the President, the witness said he considered all Railway, whether owned by the State or otherwise, be worked by State agency. His reasons were as follows:—(a) Nationalisation of management, (b) profits to remain with the State. (c) Public influence on the policy which was considered adverse. (d) independence of foreign influence on rates. (e) larger employment of Indians, (f) growth of subsidiary industries and possible smoother working. He thought the Railway Board had, so far, not given much satisfaction to the travelling public or the Indian commercial community or succeeded in improving the railway management. He would provincialise the Railways or create a single portfolio with the Government of India. He did not see any difficulty in cutting up the railways by provinces. He thought money was available in India and he saw no reason why capital should not be raised by offering tempting and good terms. If they succeeded to raise capital for the Banks started by Indians in the Punjab, he saw no reason why they should not be able to raise capital for the Railways. It would require a little propaganda work to start with, and he believed he could get all the money he required from India.

To Mr. Purushotamdas Thakurdas, the witness said he wished more Indians were employed in the higher services. Employment of Indians of the right type was desirable and would be popular.

The Committee adjourned till Monday.

JURYWOMAN'S BABY.

CRYING FOR LOCKED-IN MOTHER.

A distracted husband trying to soothe a baby that cried piteously for its "mamma," a jurywoman shut up for the night in a local hotel—this is the other side to the mixed jury question revealed during a murder trial that ended at Leicester on January 28.

The court sat till 8 p.m. the previous day, and before the six women and six men comprising the jury were conducted to a neighbouring hotel, where they were to stay the night, a well-dressed young man pleaded with the constable on duty at the door of the court for news of his wife.

"I can do nothing with the child; it keeps crying for its mamma," he said.

"I am awfully sorry," said the policeman, "but nothing can be done."

"But something will have to be done," said the young man. "I have tried my hardest to soothe it without success. I have called in all the neighbours, but they can't stop it crying. It keeps calling out for its mother, and no one else will do. Can I take the baby to its mother?"

JOYFUL REUNION.

Learning that nothing could be done in the matter, as the law that precludes casual friends from visiting the jury excludes *one's own baby too*, the husband walked regretfully home to his crying child. The mother was not free from her duties as jurywoman until 2-50 p.m. next day, when there was a joyful reunion of mother, father, and baby.

The case before the court was that of Bertie Harry Lewis, 34, a local labourer, charged with the murder of his sweetheart, Harriet Anne Wigston, with an Army knife.

The verdict was Guilty, but insane, and Lewis was ordered to be detained during his Majesty's pleasure.—"Daily Mail."

1,000 HORSE-POWER AERO ENGINE.

VISION OF 24-HOUR TRIPS TO AMERICA.

Successful tests are being made with a powerful 1,000 horse-power aero engine, built by Messrs. D. Napier and Son.

If the engine—"The Cub"—passes the final test, it will be adopted by the Royal Air Force.

It opens up all sorts of ocean express possibilities, including 24 hour trips to New York.

"This engine," said an aeronautical authority yesterday to a "Daily Chronicle" representative, "is a splendid feat of British engineering. The designer is Mr. J. Rowledge. The engine weighs a few pounds under a ton.

"Naturally, the cost is pretty high—something over £4,500, but this is likely to be considerably reduced when the engine is made on an extended commercial scale.

PEEP INTO THE FUTURE.

"Experiments, it is understood, are to be made by fitting these 16-cylinder engines into the large air-destroyer Titania.

"With the coming of the 1,000 horse-power aeroplane engine a tremendous spurt," he added, "will be given to long-distance aerial travel. We may expect at no very distant date to be able to book on monster five-engined air liners to New York, making the journey in less than 24 hours. Such liners would be able comfortably to carry well over 200 passengers."

The following figures show the big advance made by "The Cub":—

	Horse-power.
Austro-Daimler (pre-war model) ...	120
Siddeley "Tiger"	300
Sunbeam "Sikh"	300
Rolls-Royce "Condor"	600

—"Daily News."

ARRESTS OF BENARES NON-COOPERATORS.

EXCITEMENT ON THE CITY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Feb. 25.

An excitement was caused to-day in the city over the arrest of Mr. Satya Narain Brahmachari and seven others for being members of unlawful assembly.

From the last Monday, large crowds of student Non-Cooperators have been assembling at the Government Sanskrit College and preventing examinees from sitting at the Sanskrit examination. The police have been guarding the premises and helping the students who were being pressed not to come in. Shops have been closed and business suspended.

Accused have been charged under section 143 I. P. C.

A protest meeting was held in the evening.

INDIGESTION

Digestion is the process of Assimilation of Food, whereby the Body is Nourished.

It is not the quantity of food we eat, but what we digest and assimilate that nourishes the body. When the Stomach and Organs of Digestion and Nutrition are diseased, and the food eaten is only imperfectly digested, there is loss of nutrition, and the body loses strength as a natural consequence. Not only does the system suffer from lack of nourishment, but the derangement of the organs must inevitably cause further complications. Indigestion is a most prevalent source of constipation, which in its turn causes a disordered liver, and finally you become burdened with Chronic Dyspepsia. Indigestion invariably arises from improperly prepared food, hasty eating, over-indulgence, fatigue and exhaustion during hot weather, breathing foul air, excessive brain work, and more frequently from cares and worry, which exhaust the nervous force and weaken the organs of digestion. DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS are a safe, sure and reliable remedy for all stomachic complaints. They aid in the digestion and assimilation of food, and in a mild and gentle manner regulate the system, restoring the weak and dyspeptic to health and strength. They give you clean Bowels, a healthy Stomach, a lively Liver, active Kidneys, and blood that is rich and red.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS are an efficient, reliable, and safe remedy, placed on the market at a price within the reach of all. The Pills being sugar-coated are pleasant to take, and retain their full medicinal properties. They are packed in amber-coloured bottles—not in cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes—and are thus always fresh and clean, impervious to moisture, unaffected by climatic conditions, and do not deteriorate by keeping as all liquid medicines do.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores generally at R 1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for R 5.00, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by The W. H. Comstock Co., Ltd., 21, Farringdon Avenue, London.
Sole Proprietors.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS FOR THE LIVER

For Solo and Sidecar.
B·S·A MOTOR BICYCLES
Fitted with
B.S.A. COUNTERSHAFT THREE-SPEED GEAR

GIVE ample power and long service with economy under the most exhaustive riding conditions.
All B.S.A. parts are guaranteed interchangeable.
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the world renowned
MOTOR CARS
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Ready for immediate delivery
Particulars from
NARANDAS V. DOSSA
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Fort, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS
for
DIXI MOTOR CARS AND TRUCKS.

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If you are suffering from ASTHMA—Consult us at once.
We have a Specific for it which will cure it soon. The result of 20 years' experience of the INDIAN CHEMICAL PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS of Bengal.
Stockists:—
PHILLIPS & Co., LTD.
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THE CALCUTTA MEDICAL & SURGICAL STORES,
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ZANGI Pen Rs. 6-4. Calendar Clip complete As. 8. Spare Calendar As. 4, Zangi Dry Compressed Inklets per dozen Blue As. 2, Red, Green or Purple, As. 3.
You need ZANGI, the latest improved Fountain Pen. Its large 14ct. gold nib with permanent irridium point and improved ZANGI feed ensure steady, smooth and easy writing. Never leaks or blots. Order to-day V. P. on 7 days' approval.
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Head Office—29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.
An Appreciation.
"I am highly pleased to say that the India Provident Company surpasses all the existing companies in setting claims. I received payment within an hour after submitting the 'Intimation,' which was quite an extra-ordinary affair I experienced after a period of half a dozen of years spent in assurance business."
BASIK LAL BANNERJEE, 118-3 Toll gunge Road, CALCUTTA.

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MANASA GHRITA
sure remedy for old and infectous Ulcers.
Do not forget your old friend
PILES OINTMENT.
An infallible remedy for Piles.
PRICE PER PHIAL RS. 2, PACKING AND POSTAGE EXTRA.
Dr. N. K. DAS of Chandshi,
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FROM INDIGESTION HEADACHE BILIOUSNESS or CONSTIPATION?
Experience shews that such troubles can be banished and prevented by taking Mother Seigel's Syrup. For nearly half a century it has been the reliable family medicine in hundreds of thousands of homes throughout the world for the prevention and relief of such stomach and liver troubles, and as a ready means of recovering and maintaining good health.
Mother Seigel's Syrup has a gentle tonic action upon the digestive organs—the stomach, liver, and bowels—toning and strengthening them so that they are able to do their work effectively and obtain from the food you eat all the nourishment requisite to keep you strong and vigorous. Test it for yourself to-day!
TAKE
MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP
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FOR THE HAIR
Sale Price
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PRICES
HEAVILY REDUCED TO CLEAR

Reliable Footwear

of the Best English Manufacture Crockett Jones, Fine Art Shoes

GOING VERY CHEAP

Come and try our Derby Boots and Canvas Shoes.

NOW AT YOUR CHOICE.

This Sale affords the greatest opportunity ever offered before to get the very latest and most sought after fashion Creations at a sacrifice to clear.

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GENTS' SMART VELLOUR HATS

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Twill Shirts	Tunic Shirts	Lion Collars	Climax
Usual Price Rs, 2-8.	Sale Price	½ Sizes.	Soft Collars
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Various Designs | **Gents Kerchief Ties Rs. 2-12 each only.** Usually Sold at Rs. 6-8 and 4-15 each | **Sale Prices**

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YOUTHS TWEED SUITS.
Usual Price .. Rs. 25-8
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WHITE DRILL SUITS.
FOR CHILDREN
Rs 4-8 Suit

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SILK MUFFLERS
LESS
12½ per cent,

SPORTING COATS
Usual Price Rs. 37-8, 22-8
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Grey only
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Silk .. .. ,, 22-8

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Reduced very Low.

Usual Price .. .. Rs. 8-8 each
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Gents Hemstitched Handkerchiefs

A Durable quality size 18" × 18"
Sale Price Re. 1 for three.

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PARISIAN JEWELLERY

Cretone & Silk Cushions.

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Sale price Rs.	12-8,	19-8.	6-15,	5-8.

SQUARE OTTOMAN POUFFE CUSHIONS

In various Colours marked low

SILK TEA COSIES

English Make Filled Kaoosk

Usual price	Rs. 29-8,	19-8,	6-15,	3-4
Sale price	Rs. 22-8,	15-8,	4-8,	2-12

30-32" FANCY ART CRETONES

Sale prices Rs. 2-8, 2-15, 3-4, 3-8, yard.

A Choice Selection to Interest you.

TOOTH BRUSHES As. 2 EACH	OUR USUAL HAZELINE SNOW
ARROW BUTTONS SALE PRICE As. 2½ EACH ONLY.	THIS SALE As. 10 ONLY

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LIQUID BRILLIANTINE Rs. 1-8 each	GIRLS' FROCKS Sizes, 21, 24, 27, 30. Usual price Rs. 7-8. Sale Price Rs. 5-8.
PRINTED COTTON VOILLES. 42" WIDE Usual price Rs. 1-10 yd. Sale price Rs. 1-6 yd.	LADIES DOROTHY BAGS Usual Price Rs. 8-15, 6-15 Sale Price Rs. 6-4, 4-4. ALSO LEATHER PURSES AT SALE PRICES.
ASSORTED DESIGNS FANCY RIBBONS SENSATIONAL REDUCTION IN PRICES.	

Fancy Lamp Shades.

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Usual Price,	Rs. 9-8,	12-8,	15-8,	19-8.
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